

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

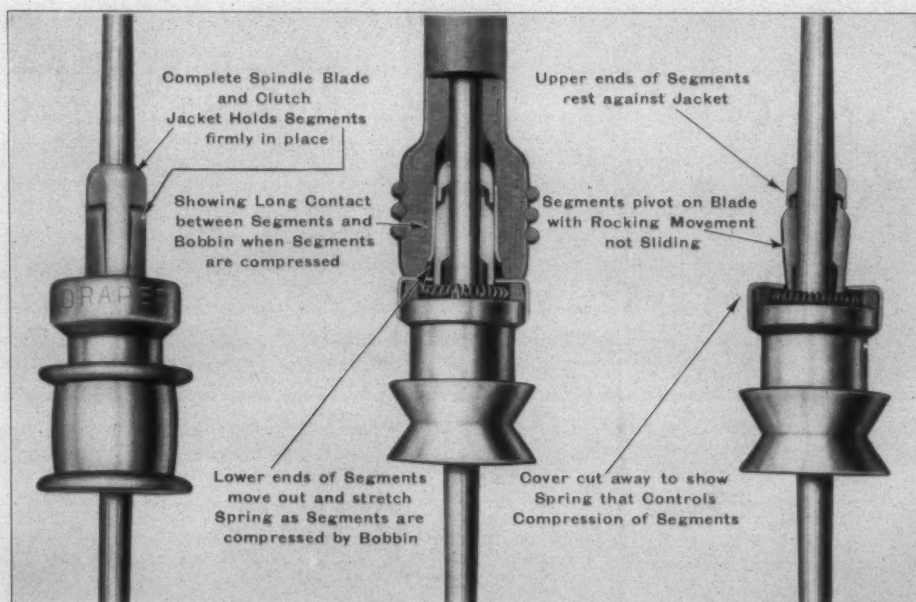
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1930

No. 14

## The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle

Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle

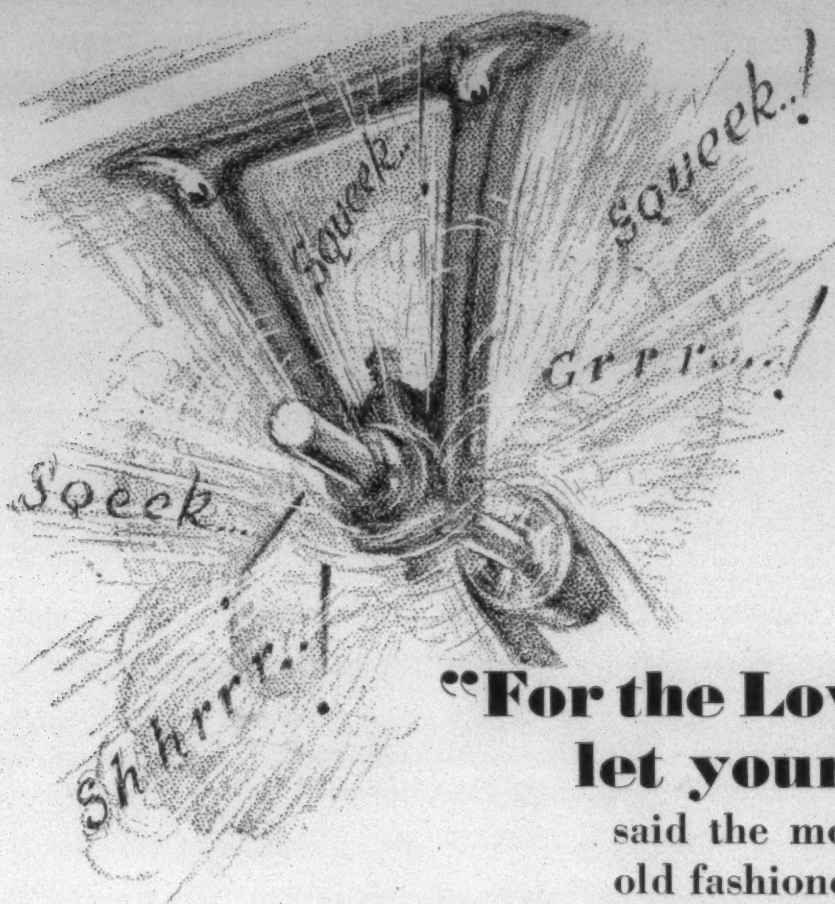


## DRAPER CORPORATION

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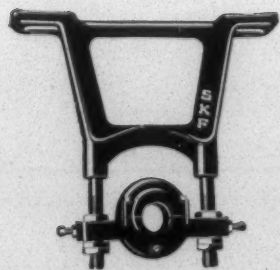
## "For the Love of Mike let yourself Go"

said the motor to the  
old fashioned hanger..

"It's YOU, up there among the whirling belts, I'm talking to," said the motor glancing at the old-fashioned hanger, "let yourself go and give ME a chance to do an EASY day's work just once in a while. Why, about 25% of the effort that I'm putting out is being consumed by friction in your old-fashioned bearing surfaces. You're out of the horse and buggy era, Old Squeak. Why aeroplanes are flying overhead and cars are doing ninety on the highways. But certainly not on the types of bearings they used to put in the old-fashioned mill wheels and that you happen to have in your inwards at the present time. So try and let yourself go for a moment, at least. Maybe the boss will replace you soon."

It IS expensive to run a modern plant with modern machines on the old mill wheel type of bearing. Expensive because of increased labor costs for repairs, expensive because of additional power that is needed to overcome friction, expensive because of the constant lubrication that inefficient bearing surfaces demand. Particularly so when you know that SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Hangers would pay for themselves in less than two years' time.

**SKF INDUSTRIES, Inc., 40 East 34th St., New York**



# SKF

SELF-ALIGNING  
BALL BEARING  
HANGERS





# ANOTHER MILL CUTS ROVING COSTS

(Eliminating 8 Frames)

## BY INSTALLING MODERNIZED SPINNING



CUTS COSTS..  
..a Dozen Ways.  
PRODUCES  
*More and...*  
Better  
Yarns

ANOTHER mill has modernized its spinning room the Saco-Lowell way. It replaced 9210 old spindles (48 frames) with 8704 new Saco-Lowell-Roth Long Draft spindles (32 frames). It cut costs in a dozen ways, a few of which we list below: 1.—Eliminating 506 spindles, it increased production 10%.... 2.—It eliminated the need for one process of roving formerly required.... 3.—It saved floor space on spinning and roving.... 4.—It cut overhead expense.... 5.—It saved on labor in the following ways: (a) \$70 per week in labor by eliminating 32 sides of spinning. (b) Saved the labor on 32 sides of spooling. (c) Saved the labor on 8 fly frames.... 6.—It increased the Standard Break by 1.6%.... 7.—It saved a substantial amount on power.

THE following table of comparisons shows in detail how the modernized spinning affected the card room. (It should be noted that the new method makes it possible for the mill to spin many extra numbers from the same roving.)

Old Organization	New Organization
14.25 Warp Yarn.....	14.25 Warp Yarn.....
From 1.90 H. R. ....	From 1.00 H. R. ....
Machines .....	Machines .....
12 x 6 Slubbers .....	12 x 6 Slubbers .....
10 x 5 Intermediates .....	10 x 5 Intermediates .....
8 x 3 1/2 Roving .....	8 x 3 1/2 Roving .....
Standard Break 122 lbs. ....	Standard Break 124 lbs. ....
Draft 7.5 .....	Draft 14.25 .....

These are facts on only one of many Saco-Lowell installations which we have in our permanent records. We cite them to show what modern mill managements can do with the advanced type of machinery which we have developed. Perhaps we have facts that will interest you more,—that are closer to your problems. Ask us. There is no obligation.

# SACO-LOWELL

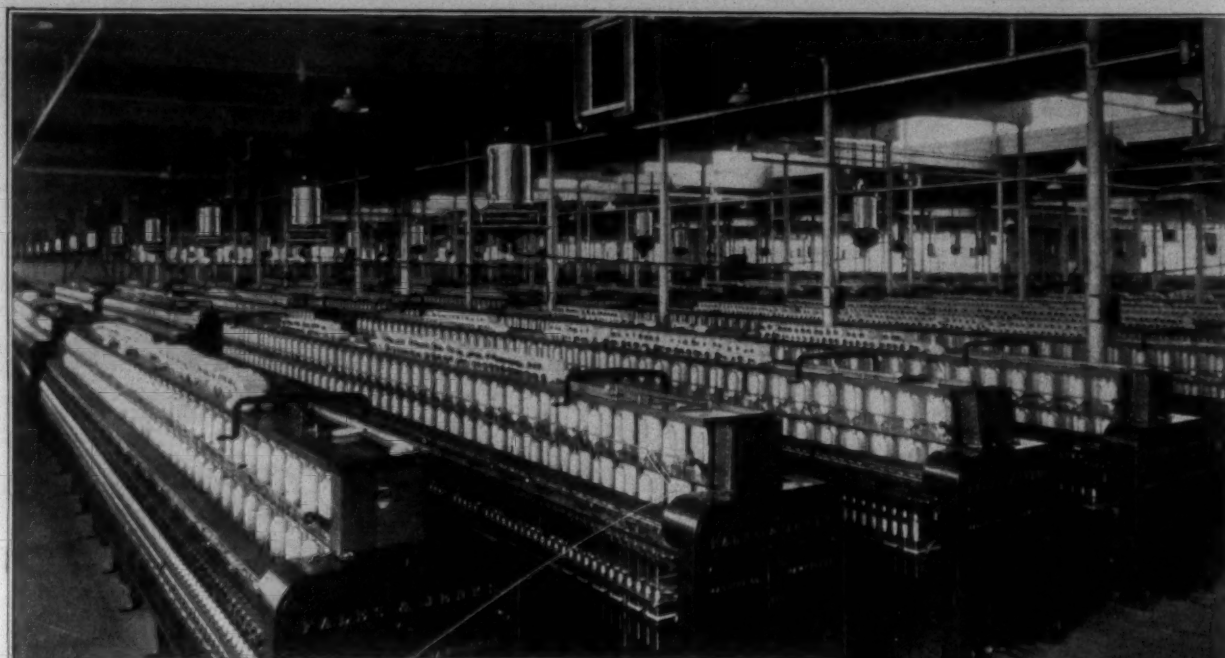
MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.



## AMCO at . . . CHICOPEE

Manufacturing Corporation of Georgia

(No. 1 of a series)

AMCO automatic humidity controls, as installed in this ring spinning room of the Chicopee Mill, assure *uniform* humidity. These simple, accurate controls are actuated by an element that is affected only by moisture. Temperature has no effect on Amco Controls.

*Changes in Humidity mean differences in quality.*

Exhaustive studies of spinning frame operations prove that varying changes in humidity produce varying results in yarn size, twist, strength, and production.

Such studies of spinning frame operations showed unexpected unevenness in the yarn. Tests of the twist and regularity of the roving being spun into yarn were made to assure no variation. Tests were made on a spinning frame for six different days under exactly same conditions except that six different relative humidities were maintained.

Studies of the same frame were made when humidity conditions were controlled by the AMCO Humidity Control Station. The improvement in the uniformity of yarn size, twist and strength was remarkable, and machine operation was seen to be noticeably and appreciably unchanging and steady—and without gear changes.

Perhaps you "believe in humidification, of course," but "do not consider automatic controls necessary." Perhaps you say "I should rather depend upon my overseer than upon any machine or instrument."

But you have an open mind. Why not let an AMCO "air doctor" survey your operations? There is no obligation, and the results of their engineering inquiry may open up many savings in such wasteful operations as tying up end-breaks, gear changes, stopping and starting frames, etc.

Seventy AMCO Humidifiers are installed in the ring spinning room alone of this Chicopee Mill. Eight AMCO Automatic Humidity Controls automatically operate these seventy humidifiers.

Ninety-two AMCO Heads, under AMCO Automatic Control, are installed in the weave room. A total of 344 AMCO Humidifiers are installed throughout the mill.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

*Air Doctors Since 1888*

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
313 West Exchange Street,  
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Montreal, P. Q., Canada



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1930

No. 14

## EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

### Tomorrow

UNLESS history is wrong and past experience counts for naught, we are at the bottom of the current business depression. This means that no time must be lost in laying plans for the active months that are coming. Many will regret their failure during these slack days to prepare to meet the problems soon unfolding.

In a short time sinister whisperings will subside, pessimism will be moderated and courage grow. Out of somewhere in the field of finance will come constructive leadership for a sorely harassed stock market, and the forces of legitimate business will seek to regain hard-won ground that was hastily abandoned during the recent disorderly retreat.

No one is beaten until he admits it. We must get it clear in our minds that our slowing down was only a temporary check. There is no better way to build up a much-needed new viewpoint than to try to visualize some of the coming changes in trade and industry. Let us see what things hold forth possibilities of profitable development, and also try to interpret the effects of what engineers and scientists are now doing in the way of creating new machines, new materials and new methods.

We may dismiss our worries concerning saturated markets and a lack of new industries. In 1923 approximately 3,000,000 people in the United States became, for the first time in their lives, the owners of new motor cars. Last year, which represented the peak of our business boom, only 500,000 people purchased automobiles for the first time. This has created the belief that in the automotive field virgin markets have given way to replacement markets. A similar thought has grown up respecting other established lines of business.

While the curve of automobile production will doubtless show a tendency to flatten out, there is no sound reason to believe that this industry's rapid growth is at an end. In the decade now commencing, all manufacturers must think in terms of 17,000,000 more people. We must all get hold of the truth that more and more money is to be spent for highway construction. Next year's expenditure for this purpose will approximate \$1,500,000,000. Each \$2,000,000 spent for roads provides employment for 1,000 men. From 3,000 to 5,000 workers are required to produce the machinery and materials needed to go with each \$2,000,000 highway-building job. Here alone is employment for 3,000,000 people.

Every new highway, tunnel and bridge serves to increase traffic and expand automobile sales. Every express highway that accelerates the speed of travel by skirting towns and cities will also enlarge sales. The average life of a motor car or truck is seven years, and this means that 4,020,000 automobiles will go out of service this year, that being the number produced in 1923. Since our output of cars in 1930 will be only 3,500,000, it is evident that current production is not even meeting the normal replacement demand.

Our engineering advances of a radical nature in the automotive field have by no means come to an end. Some of these changes may be delayed until the price of gasoline has started to climb to a higher level, but when they do come the result will be a rapid scrapping of cars. More costly motor fuel will necessitate doubling the mileage obtained per gallon.

The sales curve of trucks and motor buses will surely continue upward. The large buses today have a seating capacity of 40 and excess standing capacity for the same number. Announcement has been made of buses to seat 72 passengers. There is also a trend to larger and stronger bodies of less weight, and various alloys as well as aluminum are being used to attain these results. A double seat of steel weighs 50 pounds more than a seat of aluminum. Marked changes are coming in the systems of heating and ventilating buses, the tendency being toward ejector systems of ventilation and heat from hot water or steam instead of from exhaust gases.

Turning to travel by air, many expect that in a few years airplanes will be in almost as general use as the automobile. New devices will be available to make it possible to fly blind and thus defeat weather hazards. Some planes will be controlled automatically from a distant point and be equipped with television cameras. Private-owned planes will be stamped out in quantity and will make rapid progress toward reaching the production figures of the automobile industry. Under a program of large production planes can be built more cheaply than automobiles having the same carrying capacity.

The radio-telephone will enable passengers to expedite their business while in flight. Engines will be made largely of beryllium or some similar metal, and will likely approximate a turbine principle. Planes able to

fly straight up in the air are near at hand. One craft of the helicopter type has already shown ability to rise or descend like an elevator, and go forward after it has reached the desired altitude. This idea will doubtless be brought rapidly to commercial realization. Air travel will be speeded up tremendously when a pilot may take off or land on the roof of an ordinary building.

The future of aeronautics cannot be measured by even the brightest minds. The generation now coming of age will not be held back by fear. It has been "born" to the air, as we have been born to the railroad, steamship and automobile. Flying will become safer as it grows less spectacular and ceases to excite curiosity.

Ten years ago the greatest speed attained by an airplane was 164 miles per hour—now it is 267; the longest distance traveled was 727 miles—now it is 3,911; the greatest duration of any flight was 24 hours—now it is 59 without refueling; the capital investment was \$5,000,000—now it is \$500,000,000; the number of passengers carried annually was 225,000—now it is 3,000,000. The next decade will show even greater advances.

Just as radio telephony now projects the human voice from continent to continent, aircraft will transport physical cargoes, both living and inert, at high speeds and in comparative safety to the ends of the earth. International relationships will be as profoundly affected through the development of aviation as municipal relationships and family life have been affected by automobiles.

New industries by the score are now in the making and will provide jobs for idle hands. One very promising line of activity is what we may call the electronic industry, and has to do with the manufacture of an endless variety of vacuum tubes. In a few years almost everything we do will be affected in some way by an electron tube. This product, usually made of glass and copper, may soon replace tons of electric generators. It may give us high-tension transmission by direct current over unprecedented distances.

These amazing vacuum tubes will accelerate plant growth, eliminate insect pests and make the farmer more independent of seasons and climatic accidents. They will serve the aviator as a faithful pilot and guardian against disaster. In medicine they will create new sciences of therapeutics, diagnosis, bacteria culture, human growth and elimination. In industry they will serve as laborer and guide in methods of smelting, welding, sorting, indicating and measuring. We may use them to create electric fevers for biological researches, and to harness light so that it may be put to work in a hundred ways.

By means of the vacuum tube we are able to employ levers more frail than a beam of moonlight, yet exerting the smashing power of twelve-inch steel. We can fashion gears having but a fraction of the thickness of the film of a soap bubble, yet which may be used to control and reverse great rolling mills weighing many tons.

The delicate photo-cells which form an important part of the vacuum family are already employed on all kinds of signal and alarm apparatus, as well as in the control of everyday devices like the oil burner. They may be used to record variations in the brightness of stars by converting into sound the tiny ripples in starlight. Astronomers may now listen to the pitch of a star very much as a musician listens to that of a tuning fork.

Photo-cells are being used to measure color with a degree of precision heretofore unattainable; to make a record of the intensity of mental activity; to serve as triggers to determine the winners in all sorts of races and athletic contests; to register the wave forms of voices of students in music schools; and to control street traffic

by seeing automobiles as they approach an intersection and then operating the control signal.

The electronic tube comes nearest of all useful devices to being a real miracle maker. A burglar's shadow falling across a doorway is sufficient to touch off an alarm and call out the police. The picture of an escaping criminal can be broadcast ahead of him at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, combining alarm and identification. Doors may be made to open automatically in response to a knock. Printers may produce engravings directly from the copy itself. Even the radio knife that has become famous in surgery falls in this field of electronics. This strange instrument sterilizes as it cuts, and as a result there is practically no bleeding and the subsequent healing is very rapid.

As a result of this new science, heart beats and murmurs can be amplified to steam-pump proportions. The home radio set receives an impulse representing less than one-five-hundred-millionth part of a watt, but this microscopic impulse is so multiplied by one of these tubes that a room is filled with the music of a fifty-man orchestra.

So it is a fact that life and industry are going to be radically changed in the next ten years by vacuum tubes. Machinery will be started and stopped at the mere utterance of a command, brakes will be applied to trains that accidentally run past their signals, distances down to a millionth of an inch will be distinguishable, factory processes will be assured of absolute uniformity of results, mineral deposits will be easily located without scratching the surface, and little electric eyes will count crowds, sort cigars, inspect food, and activate water valves to extinguish fires.

Here is an infant industry already turning out more than a billion dollars worth of products, notwithstanding that the commercial possibilities of this new science have been hardly more than touched. As one has said, the mechanics of the decade now commencing will be the mechanics of the imponderable and the infinitesimal. The electrical industry has undergone two major revolutions—the invention of the incandescent lamp and the introduction of alternating current. Now comes the third revolution brought about by the electron tube, which in power transmission alone will create tens of millions of dollars worth of additional equipment.

Long distance telephony, television and sound pictures all have the vacuum tube as the cornerstone of their existence. Many other new lines of enterprise will likewise be established on some utilization of this astonishing device. We may be sure that the practice of shooting electrons into synthetic foods will make it possible for us to live more largely on things produced in factories rather than grown on farms.

Turning to a different field of effort, let us consider for a moment another infant industry that has grown almost overnight from a test-tube experiment to an important business. I am referring to the production of hundreds of articles from 350 plastic materials that are caused to assume definite shapes, either by a chemical reaction or by the influence of heat and pressure in a metal mold. Of these 350 plastics, the great majority fall into four classes—pyroxylin, casein, and natural and synthetic resins.

Leaving out sales to the film industry, largest user of pyroxylin, the plastics business has increased in a few years from a total of \$14,000,000 to approximately \$250,000,000. While much of the plastics is sold in the form of sheets or rods for use in the manufacture of safety glass, pens, umbrella handles, dice, etc., the greatest progress has come in the molding of synthetic resins.

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# Lubrication of Textile Machinery \*

By L. A. BAUDOIN

Assistant Supervising Engineer, Sinclair Refining Co.

**L**UBRICATION of textile machinery resolves itself to the consideration of groups of machines, each absolutely essential to the finished product, but performing their several duties as independent operations on the fiber, yarn, or cloth. To avoid complications, only cotton textiles are considered in this paper, for the reason that linen, woolen, carpet (combination cotton and wool), jute, silk, rayon, and knit goods each require independent handling from a manufacturing standpoint, and each process differs from the other and all from cotton. There are many similar features, many machines have a close resemblance, but the staple of wool varies from several inches to a foot or more, and silk and rayon are continuous. Linen has characteristics not found in either, and knitting machines differ materially from any cloth-making equipment.

The care of textile machinery is one of the lessons that must be learned by actual experience with the equipment. The care includes lubrication, because the performance required of the intricate machines used in the textile industry can be attained only when friction has been reduced to a minimum. It is well known that this is not an actual achievement, and this paper points out a few of the numerous handicaps.

In the first place, many textile mills, long established, are using machinery designed and built some years before lubrication arrived at the stage of perfection forced by the demands of automotive equipment, and the fact that mill owners have not changed their machinery as rapidly as new developments along lubrication lines were advanced is not a reflection upon them at all, for the reason that in many instances such a move would require the scrapping of thousands of machines which are otherwise suitable for use.

In many instances where a small number of large capacity machines could be replaced to advantage it has been done, and the lubrication features of these new machines are in line with the very best practice today. For instance, ball and roller bearings are replacing plain babbit journals on fan shafts and all load-carrying bearings. Gear sets are well protected from dust and lint and so arranged that the cut gears run in a bath of oil, and in cases where first cost prohibits redesign to incorporate roller bearings, the ones provided are equipped with pressure-gun fittings and reservoirs for grease and provision to shield the bearing from the work so that the lubricant does not come in contact with the cotton fibers.

Throughout the cotton-manufacturing industry lubrication has been a secondary consideration, being forced into the near background by the absolute necessity of keeping oil and grease from spotting the goods. This care starts at the bale breaker and is vigilantly maintained until the cloth is shipped from the finishing plant.

Hand oiling of intricate machine parts requires a conscientiousness bordering on the superhuman to insure that each and every bearing and stud requiring it has an ample oil film. In this case experience alone is no safe-

guard, and when once passed by, the bearing, stud, or oil hole is soon passed again, and worst of all, the corresponding location on every similar machine is soon absolutely forgotten and neglected until excessive wear causes misalignment of actual breakage, contributing to lowered production.

Textile mills must have hundreds and in some cases thousands of certain machines, and one manufacturer regrets that the price at which the machines are sold does not allow equipping them with devices for holding an ample supply of oil and regulating its flow to the working parts. Oil holes and open bearings make up the oiling system on these machines. But the sky is clearing, because another manufacturer is now experimenting with one-shot oiling, and has built two large machines equipped with this system.

Passing from the spinning and weaving departments to enter that of cloth finishing, most of the lint and dust is left behind, and many of the machines are equipped with roller bearings or pressure-gun fittings and recesses for excess lubricant. Where gear sets are required they are well protected and contain ample lubricant. However, some of the cloth-handling machines are retained with characteristic plain bearings.

Cleanliness is an absolute necessity and frequent cleaning periods have always been in order. Lint and waste allowed to accumulate on or near bearings and wearing surfaces cause endless trouble from wear because of the sand and grit present; so all machines, from bale breakers to cards, are brushed daily and thoroughly cleaned each week. At one mill the cans supplying the slivers are all allowed to run out together, and before full cans are replaced the back of the machine is thoroughly cleaned. The fronts of the slivers are cleaned every day.

The grit getting into the bearings wears them out rapidly, but the lint and fly which adhere to the outside of bearings and adjacent parts absorb oil readily and actually dry out the bearing by capillary action.

Mill owners and agents naturally consider cost of production. Operators and machine designers consider lightening the operation, convenience of handling, cleanliness, and adaption to high speed when any new equipment is contemplated. Lubrication is still secondary and must give way completely to cleanliness.

Lubricant manufacturers must work out the problem with existing equipment, but are insisting that, where necessary, future designs incorporate provision for an adequate supply of the proper oil to suit that particular condition.

Cleanliness is paramount, and so freak oils have found their way into the textile industry to the extent that one of the prime requisite is that it *does not flow* at room temperature. Another condition of combination high pressure and hot bearing is met by removing the bearing cap entirely and replacing it with a piece of leaf tallow or suet. That serious trouble has not occurred is simply that the journal speed is slow.

The oils actually required for textile-mill lubrication are comparatively few in number, their characteristics

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Contributed by the Lubrication Engineering Sub-Committee of the Petroleum Division for presentation at the Textile Session of the annual meeting, New York, N. Y., December 1 to 5, 1930, of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

# Special Application of Electric Motors in Cloth-Finishing \*

By A. M. MacCUTCHEON, Cleveland, Ohio

Engineering Vice-President, Reliance Electric and Engineering Company

LESS than a quarter of a century ago, the principal topic of discussion in connection with electric motors in industry was whether the advantages resulting from their use warranted the expense in connection with their purchase and installation. Today, this question is little discussed. Electric motors are accepted in industry as the most convenient means of applying power to a driven machine. Attention is today centered on the type of motor which shall be used from the standpoint of electrical characteristics and the mechanical construction. This is an era of specialization. Attention now centers upon the selection of electrical equipment which is simplest in construction, most easily maintained, and which returns the largest number of dollars in output of products for dollar of investment.

The transfer of electrical energy is so readily accomplished, the efficiency of transformation from electrical to mechanical energy is so high, and the control of electric motors is so simple and positive that industry has demanded a high degree of specialization of application of electrical equipment. This is evident in the starting and lighting equipment of the automobile, the electrical drive of the modern battle ship, the rolling-mill drive in the steel plant, the sectionalized drive on the paper machine, the unit drive on the printing press, and numberless other illustrations might be cited.

The specialist in motor applications should not only consider the results which are to be accomplished in connection with the driven apparatus but also should take into the fullest account conditions under which the electrical equipment shall operate. Various types of motors have been developed to meet all manner of conditions, the horizontal motor when the application is simple, the vertical motor when the advantages to be gained justify the construction, the special motor built into the machine where compactness is required.

Special classes of insulation have permitted the use of electric motors in the presence of moisture, heat, acids and alkalis. The fully-enclosed motor should be applied in exceedingly dirty locations or in an atmosphere impregnated with strong acids and alkalis. During recent years, the electrical industry has developed types of motors in which explosive gases may become ignited without the flame being communicated to the surrounding atmosphere. A very recent development is the fully-enclosed fan-cooled motor which is a compromise between the advantages of the fully-enclosed motor and the less expensive and smaller open motor. Since the fully-enclosed fan-cooled motor is a more recent development and may not be thoroughly understood, it will be briefly described.

The interior of the motor where the electrical windings are located is as thoroughly sealed against the outside air as is the fully-enclosed motor. The air within the

motor is circulated by internal fans transferring the heat from the windings where it is generated to the enclosing parts of the motor. By means of an external fan, a strong blast of the outside air is driven over the outside of the enclosing parts of the motor, transferring the heat away from the motor. The careful design of this type of motor is very essential to avoid the development of hot spots within the motor. With careful design and an adequate area of cooling surface proportional to the loss which is to be dissipated, the fully-enclosed motor is comparable in hot-spot temperature with the regular open motor. In sizes up to 100 h.p., the mounting dimensions of the fully-enclosed, fan-cooled motor do not exceed those of the standard open motor. In one form of fully-enclosed, fan-cooled motor the internal air is circulated through a system of outside tubes, similar to a boiler tube, the outside surface of which is exposed to a strong blast of cooling air. The use of the tubes makes possible the securing of a large amount of cooling area with consequent low temperatures inside of the motor.

Fully-enclosed fan-cooled motors have been very largely used in the automotive industry excluding metal dust and cutting oil, not only protecting the winding but preventing the clogging of air gaps. While this type of motor has not as yet been largely used in cloth-finishing plants, there is unquestionably a very considerable field of applications in dye houses and bleacheries.

When consideration is given to the proper operation of the driven machine, the electrical characteristics of the motor are of major importance. For reasons which are well understood and without the scope of this discussion, practically all distribution systems are alternating current. The simple squirrel-cage motor is, of all kinds, the simplest construction, most rugged, and lowest in first cost. Unfortunately, however, it has inherently a fixed speed which cannot be varied. More than one fixed speed may be secured by a reconnection of the windings through an external switch and squirrel-cage motors have been developed providing for as many as four fixed speeds. The phase-wound or slip-ring motor may be operated at different speeds, depending upon the amount of resistance introduced in the secondary, but only under a fixed torque demand may the speed be accurately controlled. Moreover, operation at reduced speeds can only be secured with a very low efficiency since the reduced speed is secured only with a proportional increase in rotor loss. Speed control may be secured in an A.C. motor if the rotor is equipped with a distributed winding and a commutator combined with brushes which may be mechanically shifted.

The inherent characteristics of direct current motors make them ideal for use where adjustable speed is required by the installation, but they have the disadvantage of requiring a transformation of power from alternating current to direct current. This disadvantage is not as great as would at first be supposed, and careful analysis

(Continued on Page 27)

\*Contributed by the Textile Division for presentation at the annual meeting, New York, N. Y., December 1 to 5, 1930, of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



# New

## A Sulphur Black in crystal form!

**Du Pont SULFOGENE CARBON 4G  
GRAINS** *are non-dusting.*

*They disperse instantly in water*

**D**U PONT chemists have succeeded in producing sulphur black in the form of crystals or grains.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains are non-dusting. They can be handled in drug room and dye house without the danger of flying particles contaminating other materials.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains are instantly dispersable in water. Ordinary sulphur black powders are not easily dispersable in water, having a tendency to float on the surface, and are wetted out with difficulty.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains are very easily reduced because of their property of quick dispersion.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains because of their physical form are more stable than powder. They can be stored for longer periods of time without deterioration.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains contain only a minimum amount of copper and will be added to our line of copper-controlled colors. They are suitable for use in dyeing material which is to be rubberized.

We suggest the use of this improved product in your dyeing operations. Without adding to your dyeing costs, it will give you the benefit of a more stable, more easily dispersed copper-free product, and reduce to a minimum the danger of loss by contamination of goods in process.

Sulfogene Carbon 4G Grains are highly concentrated. They cost no more than the powdered brands.



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INCORPORATED

**Dyestuffs Department, Wilmington, Delaware**

*Sales Offices in Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Limited, Heavy Chemicals Division, Sterling Tower Building, Toronto, Ontario, Can.*

# A Comparative Test on Oiled and Unoiled Cotton

A TEST to determine the results obtained in oiling raw cotton before it is put through the preparatory processes in manufacturing, was recently conducted at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., by J. J. Brown, a graduate of the Texas A. & M. College.

The Lancaster Cotton Mills operate 140,000 spindles and 3,156 looms on fine sheetings, carded broadcloths, print cloths and yarns.

The conclusions arrived at after completion of the test point out certain distinct advantages obtained by the use of the oil spraying system.

In making this test two lots of cotton, approximately 1,000 pounds per lot, were run through under the same conditions of machines, speed of feeds, moisture content and under direction of overseer carding.

Lot No. 1, which was oiled as the cotton left the bale breaker, was run through the opening equipment, pickers and cards.

Lot No. 2, which was not oiled, was run through the same opening, picking and carding machines immediately after the Lot No. 1 was taken off. This insures equal conditions of opening, picking and carding for both lots.

The following is a report on the amount of cotton fed, delivered and the waste, both visible and invisible, for the two lots.

## PICKER ROOM

	Oiled	%	Plain	%
Cotton fed—				
Opener	943		923.75	
Cotton del.—				
Finisher picker	920		894.24	
Total waste	23	2.435	29.50	3.190
Visible waste	13.25	1.405	14.25	1.540
Invisible waste	9.75	1.030	15.25	1.650
Vertical opener waste	5.50	.581	5.00	.541
Breaker picker waste	3.75	.397	4.25	.460
Finisher picker waste	4.00	.424	5.25	.568
	13.25	1.405	14.25	1.540

## DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNT OF WASTE OBTAINED

	%		%
Oiled	2.435	Plain	3.190
Plain	3.190		
Oiled	2.435		

.755% gain of oil in invisible loss

## CARD ROOM

	Oiled	%	Plain	%
Cotton fed to cards	914.00		886.25	
Cotton del. of cards	840.35		806.21	
Total waste	73.65	8.070	80.04	9.030
Visible waste	57.25	6.280	58.25	6.570
Invisible waste	16.40	1.790	21.79	2.460
Toppings waste	35.00	3.820	34.00	3.830
Strippings waste	8.25	.912	7.50	.840
Fly waste	13.00	1.425	15.00	1.700
Sweeps waste	1.00	.129	1.75	.200
	57.25	6.280	58.25	6.57

During the time that these tests were running, an observation was made as to the amount of fly collecting on the machines, particularly on the bonnets of the machines. This observation could only be taken with the eye. The men running the machines, with the assistance

of the overseer carding, made this statement:

"During the time of run, less fly collected on the machines while the oiled stock was passing through."

This included the dust which also collected.

## TOTAL PERCENTAGES OF WASTE FROM OPENER THROUGH CARDS

	Oiled	Plain
	Visible Invisible	Visible Invisible
Opener and picker	1.405 1.030	1.540 1.650
Card room	6.280 1.790	6.57 2.460
Total	7.685 2.82	8.11 4.11
Total waste	10.505%	12.22%
	DIFFERENCE	
Plain	12.22	
Oiled	10.503	

1.715% less waste when using oil  
FIGURED IN POUNDS OF COTTON

11,000 lbs. run.

1.715% would be 188.65 lbs. cotton saved.

Figured at 10c per lb. would be \$18.86

Cost of oil applied 22 lbs. at 14c lb. 3.08

Total \$15.78 saved net

## SPEEDERS

76 spindles run for 27 hours consecutively, on night and day run.

## RESULTS

Ends down per 100 spindles per hour

Oiled	Plain
.44	.79

## DIFFERENCE

.35 ends down per 100 spindles per hour more for stock without oil, or 44.3% better running work for oiled stock.

## SPINNING

Ends breaking down on the spinning were counted by operator of spinning frames running the test stock.

## RESULTS

Ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour

Oiled	Plain
29.5	32.9

## DIFFERENCE

3.4 ends per 1,000 spindles per hour more for the unoiled stock, or 10.3% better running work from the oiled stock.

## SPOOLING

Guides were set to No. 10 card gauge to insure the catching of all slugs, bad piecing in spinning and extra heavy places in yarn.

## RESULTS

Ends down per 100 spindles per hour

Oiled	Plain
200	258

## DIFFERENCE

58 ends per 100 spindles per hour for the unoiled stock, or 22.09% better running work, for oiled stock.

## APPEARANCE OF YARN

The yarn being spun from the oiled stock showed less trash in the finished product and was a bit whiter in color. Much the superior yarn of the two. Appeared to lay closer and smoother on the bobbin, making a more uniform bobbin.

## SUMMARY

Under the supervision of the overseer carding and the overseer spinning of Mill No. 3 this work was carried through accurately.

The results of using oil spray for one lot was noticeable throughout the run.

1. There was a saving in cotton of 1.715% through  
(Continued on Page 24)



## Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers to Meet

The regular winter meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, on January 10th. Paul Haddock, chairman of the Division and Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Association are making plans for the meeting.

The meeting will open with luncheon at 1 p. m., after which a number of technical papers will be presented.

Later in the afternoon, the Division will divide into groups for a round table discussion of the processes in which the various groups are interested.

A banquet will be held at the Charlotte Hotel in the evening and the program will include a number of musical and entertainment features.

## Humidity Content of Rayon of 11 Per Cent Held to Be Normal

A humidity content of 11 per cent for rayon can be regarded as normal, it is stated in an opinion issued by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce recently, which is as follows:

"Rayon is a hygroscopic body. Depending on the conditions of atmospheric humidity, the weight of rayon may consequently change from the time it is weighed by the sender until the moment it is delivered to the purchaser, owing either to absorption or loss of moisture. It has been found that a humidity content of 11 per cent can be regarded as normal. When calculating count, weight and price, a moisture content of 11 per cent is therefore to be considered as usual. This only applies to viscose and cuprammonium rayon (and natural silk), but not to acetate rayon, the moisture content of which is different. When calculating the weight of rayon for sale, 11 per cent moisture is accordingly added per 100 parts of absolutely dry rayon.

"The purchaser is not required to pay for a moisture content exceeding this percentage; on the other hand, a water content up to 11 per cent must be paid for as though it were rayon. The rayon factories arrange that rayon on despatch has a moisture content of 11 per cent. In cases where the rayon is worked up immediately, and also during normal weather conditions with an atmospheric humidity of about 60 to 65 per cent, the rayon will retain this moisture content while it remains in possession of the purchaser. If, however, the rayon is stored in dry rooms, or warm weather sets in, a reduction in weight will take place, for which the seller is not liable provided the reduction is less than 11 per cent of the calculated weight.

"In practice a reduction in weight of 11 per cent is hardly likely to occur, as loss of the entire moisture content could only result during prolonged storage in dry rooms. Generally speaking, it is customary, as it is in other industries, when despatching rayon on bobbins, to give the gross, tare and net weight. Frequently, only the net weight is given, this being in any case the only one to be considered. The net weight calculated by the seller may therefore show a deficiency in weight up to 11 per cent, without the purchaser being justified in making a claim.

"As the reels are produced by means of machinery, fluctuations in weight of 4-5 per cent are unavoidable, and cannot be objected to. This also agrees with paragraph 4 of the provisions for the retail trade for cotton, half-woolen and woolen yarns of November 20, 1900,

which reads: "The weight should not be less than the quoted quantities by more than 3 per cent for quantities over 50 grams, 5 per cent for quantities from 10-50 grams and 10 per cent for quantities of 1-5 grams."

## New Khaki Cloth for Army

Washington, D. C.—Development of a khaki colored cloth of special construction, in which the shade will be uniform, is announced by the War Department, to be supplied troops in the immediate future. Orders will be placed for the manufacture of 165,000 uniforms as the initial step in changing type.

The first order will supply the enlisted forces of the Army with the new uniforms for special occasions, and when sufficient appropriations are available and stocks of the olive drab have been exhausted, all cotton uniforms for the Army will be made of this material. The change from olive drab to khaki was decided upon after the failure to discover a dye of olive drab shade which would be permanent in a constant shade for cotton uniform use.

In its formal announcement of the change, the War Department issued the following statement:

"For some time past, the Army has been endeavoring to develop an olive drab dye which would be permanent in the manufacturing of cotton cloth for enlisted men's uniforms, and in this effort the leading chemists of the country have been co-operating with the Quartermaster Corps. The solving of this problem would result in all such uniforms conforming to the prescribed standard color, and without variation in shade as between individual uniforms or among groups of clothing worn by troops. After experiments and tests continuing to be impracticable to obtain an olive drab dye that would meet requirements and be satisfactory.

"In the thorough study of the matter, however, a khaki colored cloth has been developed which achieves the object. The process of manufacture of this kind of cloth has been worked out by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot in consultation with the authorities of the Philadelphia Textile School.

"It is made of two-ply yarn for both warp and filling, as a result of which the cloth will retain the dye better than a one-ply yarn, and will keep its shape without being starched, while shrinkage is reduced to a minimum. Before being subjected to the dye, the cloth is mercerized, which adds greatly to its appearance. The cost of this cloth is less than similar cloth of the olive drab color.

"With a view of making an extended and practical service test of this khaki cloth before its final standardization for the Army, the secretary of war approved of the manufacture of the necessary quantity of uniforms made of this cloth to distribute a number to the field for actual test. This test was made, and the reports have been received, from which it has been determined that the test demonstrated the superiority of this cloth, and the recommendation of the quartermaster general that the new cotton khaki cloth be adopted as the standard for the Army has been approved by the secretary of war.

"Under this authority, the quartermaster general, Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, has taken steps to procure material and manufacture 165,000 uniforms, for which funds are available and which will be utilized at once as part of the policy of the Government to apply such expenditure in the interest of unemployment. These uniforms, which will have coats of the roll collar style, will, it is contemplated, be worn by men on pass, at ceremonies, and on special occasions only. The details of the distribution of these uniforms have not yet been determined."

# The Salvation of the Mills

(An Editorial from the Charlotte Observer)

AN editorial which recently appeared in The Greenwood, S. C., Index-Journal has caused serious concern to many Southern executives of cotton mills who are sincerely interested in promoting the progress and welfare of the cotton industry, because its attack was evidently based on incorrect information and a very apparent misunderstanding as to the true situation in which the cotton textile industry now finds itself.

The practice of operating cotton mills on day and night schedules became common in all sections of the industry during the period of the World War when there was a phenomenal demand for such products. As an emergency measure this was necessary and the profits obtainable at that period and for a short time following were such as to encourage all mills to produce to their utmost and even to encourage the building of new mills. Shortly thereafter these profits dwindled, the demand for cotton goods was reduced, and it soon became apparent that under normal conditions the available productive capacity of the cotton textile industry, if night operations were general, was much greater than was required to meet the public's requirements.

The industry then entered upon an era of unprofitable operation and market instability interrupted occasionally by brief intervals of moderate success. The unsatisfactory condition of the industry for the past several years is too well known to require emphasis and it has come to be believed by many who have studied the problem closely that one of the most destructive features in the situation has been the ease with which production can be increased in almost a moment's notice by mills which are accustomed to operating during the night as well as during the day. Each time that there has been reason to believe that market conditions were improving and that prices might become profitable, numerous mills have undertaken to renew night operation and this has inevitably resulted in an over-production which very shortly ended the period of prosperity that seemed about to arrive.

On each occasion this interval of excessive night operation has been followed by a period of drastic curtailment on both the day shift and the night shift with resulting loss and hardship to all mill workers alike. During these brief periods of apparent prosperity workers have been led to incur financial obligations which the sudden ending of such periods rendered them unable to meet.

More particularly, these constantly fluctuating conditions of momentary prosperity alternating with lengthy periods of depression have rendered the situation most unsatisfactory for the customers of the industry who realize that as soon as prices appear profitable excessive night operation speedily gluts the market with goods thus depressing prices and leaving the mills with stocks of goods which have to be sacrificed at a loss. The results thus brought about have been ruinous to the market, to mills in all parts of the country, North and South, to mill employes on the day shift as well as the night shift, to the customers of the mills and to their creditors.

It is the sincere belief of many far-sighted Southern mill managements as well as of the consumers and of that part of the general public conversant with the situation, particularly the press, that no persistent market stability and no permanently satisfactory conditions for

the employes can be attained as long as the mills are able and willing generally to undertake night operations at short notice.

The Greenwood editorial emphasizes the question as to what employment will be found for women night workers who may be thrown out of work. The practical outcome will be to furnish work for men and women under far more favorable conditions during the day time and to provide substantially as much continuous work for women as they have enjoyed in the past. Certainly there will be more regular employment for men and women on the day shift if the effect of this recommendation is to discourage the general practice of night operation. In any event, it should be borne in mind that mill communities consist, as a rule, more definitely of families than of individuals, and that the problem thus relates to the composite family income rather than to the individual income. No manufacturer who proposes to continue in the cotton textile business can in the long run allow the families in his mill community to remain on other than a self-supporting basis, consequently it may well be that, if a certain percentage of the village personnel is thus denied employment, a way will be found for the working members of the community to secure compensation adequate to support the entire personnel.

A further objection raised by the editorial and one which bears some relation to the question just referred to is that where night work is abandoned the community will be bereft of the night pay roll, which, it is implied, will cause losses not only to the workers, but to the tradesmen and other interests with whom they deal. Both of these objections assume the economically unsound attitude that the industry is in a position to employ as many workers as it chooses and is under obligation to maintain pay rolls of a certain total amount. The fact of the matter is that there is a demand for just so much production at any given time and the industry must necessarily in the long run produce no more than the public will consume. Accordingly, it must be evident that the amount of goods that can be sold is the factor which determines how many people can or should be employed and what the total pay roll in any community will be. The mills are thus in a situation where they must either choose to adopt day and night operation and have all their employes idle a large part of the time or elect to operate days only and give these day workers steady full-time employment. At least that is the choice confronting the mills, so long as the demand for cotton goods does not greatly exceed that of the past eight years when the spindle hour activity of the entire industry has averaged only 96 per cent of a normal day shift.

The few critics of this plan as have been heard from, concede that it is not good for women to be at work at night. But they would have you believe that it is expedient. If such is the case, the cotton textile industry of the South must face the question squarely as to whether it is best to do what is right, or to ignore what is right and do what is expedient. It is obvious that the real leaders of the industry are of one accord in the belief that when right and expediency are seemingly opposed the right should prevail.

From any angle the situation may be viewed, the advocates of eliminating night work for women and children have the better of the argument. They are working out the salvation of the mills.



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PAMPHLET

HERE is a brief and thorough statement of the uses and technical values of Raygomm—the *scientific* size for Rayon. This handy little pamphlet is worth having on your desk for ready reference. It was prepared for all textile men who are interested in Rayon.

Though a standardized product, Raygomm is made in various types suitable for every kind of slasher and for the different grades of Rayon. The Raygomm line fulfills every known requirement in present day Rayon sizing.

RAYGOMM T — The original. Widely used. A very economical size.

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BOSTON PROVIDENCE CHICAGO CHARLOTTE PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

## PERSONAL NEWS

R. L. Maroney, of Shelbyville, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Morgan Mills, Quitman, Ga.

J. E. McCarvey has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Saratoga-Victory Mills, Albertville, Ala.

J. H. Clark, from Fitzgerald, Ga., has become overseer of weaving at the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

J. H. Thomas is now overseer of carding at the Boaz Mill & Gin Company, Boaz, Ala.

R. V. Hayes, formerly overseer of spinning at the Mercury Mills, North Charlotte, has become second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte.

P. C. Gillispie, formerly with the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga., has become overseer of weaving at the Adams-Swirles Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. N. Steed, superintendent of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., is a candidate for city councilman of Rock Hill in the election to be held December 20.

James G. Hanes, president of the Hanes Hosiery Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Norfolk & Western Railway.

H. T. Gaddy has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga., to become second hand in picking at the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

G. G. Busy, from Pelham, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

The current announcement of Frank W. Wakefield, long comptroller and secretary and now general manager of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, follows the recent appointment of Carl P. Parks to the office of general works manager in charge of manufacturing. Like Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Parks has been associated with the company for a long time and for the past year has been chief engineer in charge of the company's engineering and research department. In his new position, Mr. Park brings a wealth of experience together with an intimate understanding of the bobbin, spool and shuttle industry through his years of association with the company.

## OBITUARY

FRANK J. CLARK

Anderson, S. C.—Frank J. Clark, vice-president and general manager of the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., died November 28 at his home here. He had been ill for about ten days.

Mr. Clark was 51 years old. He was born in Graniteville, and early in life identified himself with the textile industry, commencing his work in Lexington when but a lad. He came to Anderson nineteen years ago as superintendent of the Anderson Cotton Mills and during his residence here made a host of friends. He was widely known and esteemed not only for his ability and general

knowledge of textile manufacturing, but for his many admirable traits of character and his genial disposition.

Through the several changes which the Anderson Cotton Mills have gone in the past two decades Frank Clark has continued in the service of the company. In April of last year he was made vice-president and general manager. He was popular alike with both officials and employees and was always keenly alive to the best interests of those who were numbered among his employees.

Mr. Clark was a member of the First Presbyterian church, this city, and was active within its circles. He was also affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity.

He is survived by his widow and the following children: Mrs. E. D. Hearn, of Rock Hill; J. Roy Clark, of Walhalla; Mrs. Fred Griffin, Mrs. Vernon Campbell, Frank J. Jr., Louise, Annie, Lewis and George, all of this city. Also two brothers and three sister: E. O. Clark, of Lexington; R. L. Clark, of Calhoun Falls; Mrs. Mattie Rawl, of Lexington; Mrs. Annie Harmon, of Marietta, and Mrs. Alta Henderson, of Laurens.

C. H. ROBINSON

Elizabeth City, N. C.—C. H. Robinson, 82, banker and textile manufacturer, died at his home near here, November 25th.

Mr. Robinson was president of the First and Citizens National Bank since its organization in 1891. He was also president of the Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, a director in the Elizabeth City Hosiery Mill, the Southern Trust Company and the Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank.

B. W. RAMEY

Greenville, S. C.—Burris W. Ramey, overseer weaving at the Woodside Mills, died at his home at 6 Charles street, Woodside Mill.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Zett T. Ramey, Woodruff; his wife, Mrs. Lillian F. Ramey, Greenville; two sons, F. L. and Andrew Ramey, Greenville; two daughters, Ora Beth and Almeda Ramey, Greenville; and six sisters, Mrs. C. T. Littlejohn, Greenville, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Charlotte N. C., Mrs. J. W. Horne, Woodruff, Mrs. Laura Ramey, Woodruff, Mrs. Norman Gardo, Spartanburg, and Mrs. D. H. Shelton, Woodruff.

## Sales Show Gains, Hunter Co. Reports

"Our sales this week show an improvement over last week," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reported Saturday. "The gain was made not only on print cloths but on chambrays, denims and flannels. Towels have been doing well for several weeks past, and the sheets and pillowcases have been leading figures in big department store sales.

"The price situation is practically unchanged from a week ago. The market has gone through three weeks of the November-December dullness in good style. Goods will shortly be wanted again for early spring delivery, as no customer has bought freely or far ahead, but whether this demand will be felt as early as the middle of December, or not until the middle of January, will depend, to some extent, on outside matters and popular state of mind, which cannot be determined at the present writing. Nothing changes our mind regarding improve-



ment in textiles during the spring of 1931, but it will be some time yet before the market is robust enough to absorb more than slight increase from present production.

"During the week the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York put out some very interesting figures concerning the curtailment of production that has taken place during the present year. For the first ten months actual running time was 64,960,000 spindle hours as compared with 85,296,000 hours in 1929, a decrease of 20,336,000 hours and a decrease in actual production of cloth of 1,781,465,000 yards. Even with unsettled world conditions and curtailed buying power, this is an enormous yardage to take out of the market, and we firmly maintain that we shall feel its effects during 1931.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that for this district department store sales of all kinds decreased 5.4 per cent during October, and stocks on hand at the end of the month decreased 5.1 per cent as compared with a year ago. Sales of cotton goods showed a drop of 3.9 per cent, but stocks at the end of the month showed an increase of 4.2 per cent."

### Textile Export Association

In order to place the aims and objects of the Textile Export Association of the United States squarely before the public in general and foreign buyers in particular, the executive committee of the association has authorized the release of the following statement:

The Textile Export Association of the United States, with its membership for forty-three exporters, represents a very large percentage of the total direct exports of cotton piece goods and yarns. It was formed primarily for the purpose of increasing the textile export business of the United States of America. To bring this about, the association will assist and endeavor:

To promote closer co-operation with foreign markets.

To study the wants of all markets and make such merchandise as is desired, rather than follow the old standard of trying to sell what we now manufacture.

To study more closely existing competition in all markets where goods are sold and by the quality of the cotton and of cotton textile products rather than by price competition, regain such markets as formerly traded with us. Moreover, an effort will be made to gain new markets and to develop and enlarge our field of activity in all markets that we are now dealing with.

To assist in the elimination and adjustment of troubles or misunderstandings that may arise between buyer and seller.

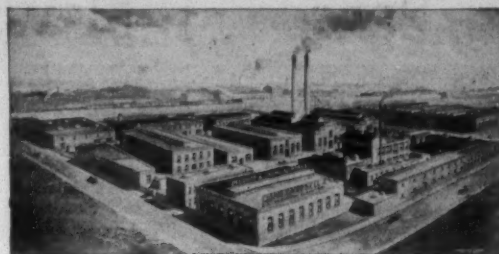
To further the friendliest relations between our customers' countries and the United States of America.

To assist in the reduction of such costs as communication, transportation, freight, aviation and cables.

To give such general information about the market, crops, and statistics as may furnish valuable information to foreign buyers.

It must be distinctly understood that this association is not a merchandising organization in any sense of the word, but that trading is wholly in the hands of member companies, and will be done directly by them as heretofore.

It is hoped that the endeavors of the association, particularly in promoting the exchange of information among its members will result in increasing the production and sale of a larger variety of style merchandise and special constructions suitable for the foreign market.



Works: Newark, N. J.

## What's in a Name? The name--

### "VITASOL"

on your Textile Oil stands for  
"The Best Under The Sun"

For every individual requirement — wetting out, degumming, scouring, dyeing, softening, finishing, etc.—there is a distinct type.

#### Some of them are—

VITASOL "I"  
VITASOL "L"  
VITASOL "Z"  
VITASOL "K"  
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VITASOL "S"  
VITASOL "N"  
VITASOL "AR"  
VITASOL "SR"  
VITASOL "NE"  
VITASOL "EA"  
VITASOL "XP"  
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Comprising every oil and solvent used in the textile industry, VITASOL oils fulfill all requirements.

Ask the mills that use them why VITASOL oils are best.

"Standards



Everywhere"

## JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

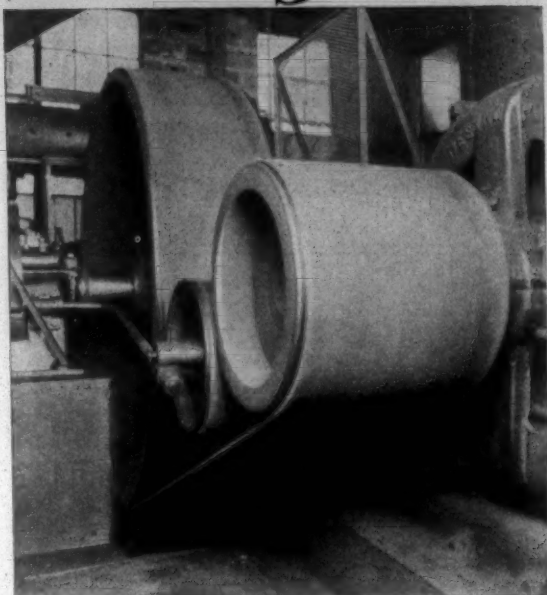
Established 1876

American Dyestuff Manufacturers

75 Hudson St.

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# Strength or



## Pulling Power?

If you want strength for tension we unhesitatingly recommend a steel belt. It is far stronger than fabric, rubber or leather and will lift more.

If, on the other hand, you want pulling power, we unhesitatingly recommend VIM. It has greater surface adaptability, pliability, and resiliency than fabric, rubber or leather. These features are backed by exceptional fiber strength, making an ideal combination of necessary qualities found in no other belting now on the market.

Because of these properties, VIM Leather Belting can be operated at low tension, thereby insuring longer belt and bearing life—lower power consumption—and lower maintenance costs.

### E. F. Houghton & Co.

Philadelphia,  
Penna.



And All Over  
the World

### Army Wants Bids on 721,000 Yards of Cloth

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Army shortly will issue a proposal asking for bids on 721,000 yards of cotton khaki cloth for uniforms, the cloth to be 35 inches wide, or the equivalent quantity in widths of a minimum of 28 inches or a maximum of 57 inches. Bids will be opened at 11 a. m., December 19, at the Quartermaster Depot, 21st street and Oregon avenue, Philadelphia.

To cover the manufacture and delivery of this cloth, new U. S. Army specifications, just completed, will shortly be made available to the trade. The new (tentative) specifications supersede No. 991, dated June 5, 1908, and among other things provide for an increase in weight, and breaking strength of the fabric. It is also understood that stock dyeing no longer will be required and that piece dyeing will be permissible, giving the dye greater and more satisfactory penetration.

Among the requirements set forth in the new specifications are these:

1. Cotton. The cotton for the warp and filling shall be not lower in grade than "good middling."
2. Yarn. The cotton shall be well combed, drawn and evenly spun. It shall be two-ply for both warp and filling and shall have sufficient twist to insure a character of goods as shown by the sealed, standard sample.
3. Color. It shall be a fast, vat-dyed khaki, of the same shade as shown by the sealed standard sample.
4. Textile. Shall have not less than 116 ends per inch in the warp and not less than 56 picks per inch in the filling, when finished.
5. Weave. Three up and one down, twill to the right.
6. Width. Shall be not less than 28 inches wide, exclusive of the selvage, and not more than 57 inches.
7. Weight. Shall be not more than 8.45 and not less than 8.20 ounces to the square yard with normal moisture content.
8. Finish. Shall be fully mercerized and bleached. The face shall be clear and fully singed. It shall contain no sizing and shall conform in all respects to the sealed standard sample.

The new specifications provide, it is understood, that the breaking strength shall be not less than 170 pounds per inch in the filling. As to shrinkage, if on sponging, the cloth exceeds a shrinkage of 2 per cent either warp or filling way, it shall be subject to rejection.

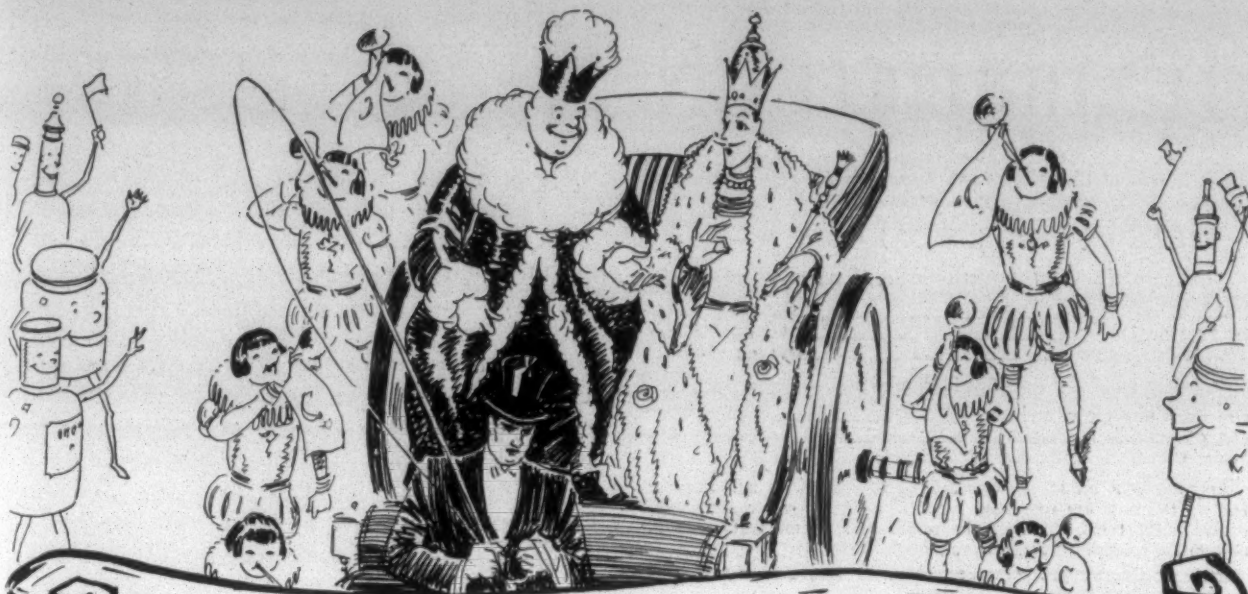
The Secretary of War and Quartermaster General have already approved the new specifications and they will be issued under date of November 19, 1930. Standard specifications for marking ships, No. 100-2; standard specifications for testing of textile materials, No. 8-49; standard specifications for laundry soap, No. 4-44 and for sodium carbonate, No. 4-12, will in their latest revisions form a part of this new khaki cotton cloth specification, in so far as their terms are applicable.

### Southern Plants Active, Pepperell President States

Atlanta, Ga.—Russell H. Leonard, president and treasurer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Boston, one of the largest cotton textile houses in the world, said here that business of the company's Southern plants had shown a substantial improvement during the last two weeks.

He said he foresaw continued improvement, but did not expect the textile business to return to stable prosperity until some plan for limiting output has been put into operation.





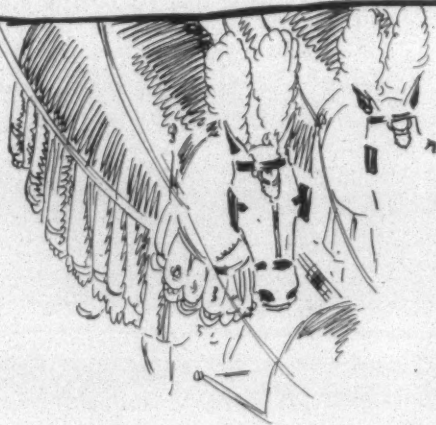
## King Cotton visits the realm of King Cosmetic

**THEY** tell a story of how King Cotton once paid a visit to King Cosmetic. Long and earnestly the two monarchs conferred. And good King Cotton learned a great lesson from King Cosmetic. It was the lesson of trademarking and identification. And it was destined to help bring new prosperity to the land of Cotton—just as it had helped bring high fortune to the subjects of King Cosmetic.

♦ ♦ ♦

TODAY YOU WILL FIND comparatively few face powders or perfumes that are unbranded. Long ago the makers of cosmetics realized the value of trademarking and identification. On the other hand, you will find unbranded cottons—but it is significant that you will not find as many today as you would have found a year ago.

The fact is that more and more cot-



ton manufacturers are trademarking their merchandise. The reasons? First—because in the last few years the consumer demand for identified, styled cottons has jumped tremendously. Second—because identification of their products has enabled manufacturers to make their advertising truly effective. Third—because substitution of inferior goods is positively prevented.

Since 1903 Kaumagraph has been trademarking headquarters for the textile and allied industries. It is natural therefore that since the new era of cotton pros-

perity, many cotton goods houses have enlisted Kaumagraph's aid in designing a trademark... and applying it to their products with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

If you are considering the advisability of trademarking, Kaumagraph would be glad to work with you. Our years of experience, our Research Laboratory, our service department... are at your service. Write for additional information—or for a representative.

♦ ♦ ♦

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Also at 14 Lloyd's House, Manchester, Eng.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIOUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

### Subscribers vs. Readers

Stopping at one of the booths during the recent Southern Textile Exposition we were introduced to the advertising manager of the firm which was exhibiting and he said to us:

"A representative of one of your competitors has been here and has been trying to sell us on the idea that the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN goes only to mill overseers and mill operatives and is very seldom read by mill presidents and treasurers."

Just at that moment one of the most prominent of Southern cotton mill presidents passed the booth and, when we asked him to step in, the advertising manager said: "Do you read the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN?"

"I subscribe for four textile journals," said the mill president, "but the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN is the only one that I read."

When the mill president had passed on, the advertising manager said, "That is a surprise to me. I like your journal but I thought that the mill presidents and treasurers would prefer the other."

We said to him, "If you were a mill president or treasurer and consequently had charge of the financing and sale of the mill's output, with little or no time to give to the actual operation of the machinery, would not the BULLETIN be more helpful and interesting to you than an almost exclusively technical magazine?" Apparently he was doubtful if it would be.

We then asked him to sit down and imagine that he was a mill president, in his office, and show us the articles in the other publication which he would read.

The advertising manager seemed sure that he would find many such articles, but he turned

every page until he reached the back cover and could only find one article which he, as a mill president, would care to read and he was not certain about that.

We told him that many mill presidents probably desire that publication to come to their mills because it contains splendid articles on practical subjects which they would like for the superintendents, overseers and second hands to read but that it was very seldom that a mill president or treasurer himself would find anything in it in which he was interested. The mill presidents would be in the position of subscribers, but not readers.

We then handed the advertising manager a copy of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN and as he scanned its pages he admitted if he was a mill president or treasurer he would, at least, "look it over" every week.

A few weeks later we heard that the advertising solicitor of our competitor, was preaching the doctrine that the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN was exclusively a mill overseers' and mill operatives' paper and was seldom, if ever, either seen or read by mill presidents. He was displaying the "Home Section" of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN as evidence of that fact.

Realizing that there was a real need of reading matter for the mill operatives of the South and that if such reading matter was not made available for them, they would read the literature of the Communists and labor agitators we employed "Aunt Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) who has the confidence of the mill employees and has a wholesome influence upon them and have for two years published the "Home Section." The "Home Section" is not intended for mill presidents, treasurers, superintendents and overseers, and most of them make a practice of removing it each week, and handing it to mill operatives, very few of whom are subscribers to the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

The "Home Section" does not carry any advertising and is not a source of any revenue to us. We bear the expense of the salary of Mrs. Thomas and the large cost of printing the "Home Section" as our contribution to the promotion of understanding and goodwill between the mill operatives and the mill management of the South and it is rather unfair for a competitor who knows that to be a fact, to display the "Home Section" as an argument against the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

We learned that the advertising solicitor, above mentioned, had convinced one large advertiser that mill presidents and treasurers did not read the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN and we selected at random twenty-five mill presidents, representing all of the cotton manufactur-



ing States of the South, and acquainted them with the situation.

When the advertiser had on his desk twenty-five letters from mill men, including some of the most prominent, stating that they regularly read the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, he realized the misrepresentation which had been made to him.

The "Home Section" is of inestimable value to the textile industry of the South and while we are willing to bear the expense of its publication, we do not think that its purpose or its effect should be misunderstood or misrepresented by a competitor in an effort to obtain a transfer of advertising from our columns to theirs.

The mill men of the South, from president to overseer, and in some cases to second hands not only subscribe for but *read* the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Subscribers to some publications are not always readers but we honestly believe that with very few exceptions the subscribers to the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN are readers.

Its contents include material of interest to mill executives and to superintendents, overseers and other practical men.

The last auditing of the subscription lists of the textile journals by the Audit Bureau of Circulations showed that the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN had more subscribers in the South than any other textile journal.

Any impartial investigation will show that it has more readers and that there are very few mill presidents and treasurers who do not read it every week.

### Governor Pollard's Position

After visiting the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., last Sunday, Gov. John Pollard said:

I will use my authority to protect the rights of all parties in this controversy.

That is all that anyone has a right to ask and no one can truthfully say that it is an unsound position.

One party to the controversy is the mill operative who has decided that he will not continue at work.

Nobody has any right to force him to re-enter the mill.

Another party to the controversy is the mill operative who has decided that he wishes to remain at work.

Nobody has any right to prevent him from entering his chosen place of employment or to abuse him for doing so.

Gov. Pollard has stated that he would use

his authority to protect both of them in their rights, but the operatives who struck do not need anybody to protect them for nobody is trying to coerce them.

Gov. Pollard's one mistake is to believe that there is such a thing as "peaceful picketing."

The only object of picketing is to intimidate or coerce those who have decided to remain at work and who attempt to enter their chosen place of employment.

Labor unions will never be able to establish the right to say to American citizens that they shall not enter any place in which they desire to work.

Every attempt of that kind must ultimately end in failure.

### Receivership Cancelled

We are much pleased to note that the receivership of the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co., of Sanley, N. C., has been cancelled upon the recommendation of the party who entered the suit but who now states that he is convinced that it is in position to take care of its liabilities and do a large and successful business.

The dyeing machine manufactured by this company was developed by two experienced cotton manufacturers, W. P. Hornbuckle and R. F. Craig, and a large number of them are now used by mills and have been found very satisfactory.

With the discharge of the receivership as the result of finding their financial condition to be satisfactory the company can look forward to an expanding business and a successful career.

### Material for Thought

Bond, McEnany & Co., of New York, said in a recent issue of their weekly bulletin:

Material for thought is afforded by a recent critical article in a Southern textile journal, the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, in which American spinners are taken sharply to task for the lack of uniformity in their productive operations as measured by the "spindle hours" they now run from month to month. The article points out that during the past nine years, i. e., from September, 1921, to September, 1930, the number of "spindle hours" of operation reported by American mills has varied extraordinarily from month to month, oscillating between a maximum of 9,638,035,839 hours in March, 1927, and a minimum of 5,134,486,143 hours in September, 1930, whereas in 1921 the number of "spindle hours" required for a goods production properly adjusted to the normal requirements of the market was approximately 7,500,000,000, a figure that must be increased to somewhat over 8,000,000,000 to represent properly adjusted goods production in 1930, assuming that the offtake of goods by ultimate consumers is entirely supplied by current mill operations.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**

Successors to  
Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Viotor & Achelis

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood  
Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for  
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New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

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328 Broadway, New York  
Specializing in  
**Direct Export Distribution**  
of  
**American Made Textiles**

**PLATT'S****METALLIC CARD CLOTHING**

—Patented in all important Countries—

For  
**WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS**

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.  
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

**DARY TRAVELERS**

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

**DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY**

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Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning.	Parks and Civic Centers
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School and College Grounds	Institutional Developments
	Country Estates
	Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

STAR, N. C.—The Star Hosiery Mills, owned by M. C. Holderfield, was recently organized and began operating with 25 knitting machines and nine looper. Dyeing and finishing equipment has also been installed. B. B. Hogan is secretary and treasurer, and G. F. Cline is plant superintendent.

NASHVILLE, TENN. — Purchase by the Washington Manufacturing Company, this city, of the plant and equipment at Columbia, Tenn., of the Tuf-Nut Garment Company, of Little Rock, Ark., is announced. The plant has for some time been operated under lease by the Fly Manufacturing Company. Plans for operation by the Washington Manufacturing Company will be announced later.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Textile Division, have installed in their manufacturing division, "Breton Minerol" process oil spraying of cotton. This enables them to furnish to the students instructions as to the latest improvements in cotton spinning.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Profits for the quarter ended September 30 were reported by the Lane Cotton Mills Company at \$75,545, as compared with profits of \$136,422 for the same quarter last year. Profits for the nine months ending September 30, 1930, were given as \$361,173, against \$454,962 for the same period in 1929.

VALDOSTA, GA. — Returning from a business trip to New York City, Julian Strickland, secretary-manager of the Strickland Cotton Mills, has announced that officials of the mill are seriously considering enlarging present quarters.

The Strickland Mills recently sold their entire output up to next March, it is said, and the doubling of its working force, operating on a 24-hour schedule, has been the result. The advance sales, together with other orders being received account for the consideration by officials of enlarging the quarters, it is said.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Linford Mills have had their oil spraying system revamped with new and improved high pressure unit supplied by Borne, Scrymser Company, New York City. The new installation is of the hopper high pressure spraying type for fine yarn spinning.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Motion has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Federal Court at Greensboro for sale of the building and machinery of the Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company, located at Reidsville, N. C., by the First National Bank of Reidsville.

The petition filed with the motion alleges that the building and equipment represent an outlay of around \$200,000; that for the past five months, during which time the mill has been idle, the properties have deteriorated considerably in value. Protection of the interests of the parties to the litigation would be provided by sale of the property, it is alleged. Proceeds from the disposition of the property would be impounded among parties to the action in accordance with court orders.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**NEWBERRY, S. C.**—The Newberry Cotton Mill after operating for some time on a four day a week schedule is now operating on a five day schedule.

**COLUMBUS, MISS.** — H. H. Holcombe, president and treasurer of the Holcombe Textile Equipment Company, and W. D. Dobbins, both of Birmingham, have purchased at a trustee sale the Tombigbee Cotton Mills, at Columbus, including a four-story building and 29 houses in the village. It is stated that the mill will be placed in operation shortly, manufacturing heavy sheeting and novelty cloth.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—The first additional print machine from the Garnersville, N. Y. plant has been put in operation at Southern Bleachery and Piedmont Print Works of Taylors, and the second will be installed by the end of this week, officials of the company stated.

Five print machines will be installed in the plant before the first of the year and the capacity of the works will be doubled. The number of employees, however, will not be increased. Officials of the company stated that business was better at present than it has been since the plant was established.

Harry R. Stephenson is head of the Taylors plant.

### Textile Club Meets

**Whitmire, S. C.**—The members of the Whitmire Progressive Textile Club were the guests of R. L. Wood, superintendent of the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills at an oyster supper held in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Friday night, November 21st. Both stewed and fried oysters were enjoyed by all.

R. C. Lake, superintendent of the city schools was the speaker of the evening, and his talk was appreciated by all. After Mr. Lake's talk several short talks were made by the invited guests.

J. T. Crawford, general superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills was an out of town guest.

The following non-members were invited: Rev. J. R. McKittrick, pasor of the Baptist church; Rev. J. H. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church; and Rev. D. O. Powers, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

### American Association To Meet in Atlantic City

The annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held at Atlantic City on May 21, 22 and 23, according to announcement made by W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the organization.

This will be the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Association and will be attended by between 400 and 500 people connected with the textile industry either as manufacturers or in allied lines.

B. E. Geer of the Judson Mills at Greenville, S. C., is president of the Association. Other officers are, Cason J. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga., first vice-president; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, second vice-president, and Mr. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer.

1894

1930



As it is necessary to oil the bearings of machines, just so the fibres of fine leather must be packed in a permanent lubricant.

Charlotte Leather Belting is all hand-stuffed and loft-dried, the age old method of producing a leather whose fibres are properly lubricated by natural absorption.

### Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

302 E. Sixth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

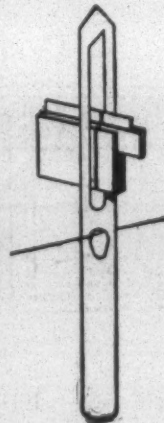
Branch Office and Warehouse

162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

## WHAT could be Simpler?

A thread breaks—the Drop Wire falls to the electrified bar—a contact is made and the loom stops immediately. Such is the efficient and economic performance of the



### K-A Electrical WARP STOP

Very few parts—none in continuous motion—nothing to get out of adjustment—no parts to wear out. Result, saving on repairs, low cost upkeep and maximum efficiency of performance.

Used successfully on all makes of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics

Write for information—No obligations. Write now. Today.

### RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

### "It's a Gift"

The U. S. Department of Commerce in collaboration with the Cotton-Textile Institute has prepared for distribution a Christmas pamphlet, "It's a Gift," containing a list of suggestions for the Christmas shopper in the selection of holiday gifts. This booklet will be distributed to consumers through the co-operation of department stores and other retail agencies throughout the United States in the course of the next few days.

The booklet, which includes a description of more than 200 items, is intended as a timely aid to the average family. Gift suggestions which it contains range from toys to automobile accessories, golf equipment, household material and wearing apparel.

It represents the further co-operation of the Department of Commerce through the agency of the New Uses Committee in connection with the comprehensive program aimed at extending the use of cotton. Members of this committee include representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Commerce and the New Uses Section of the Institute.

### Course in Decorative Art is Offered

The N. C. State College Textile School has arranged a new course in decorative drawing and coloring to supplement the work in fabric designing. This course will be taught by Professor J. D. Paulson, a graduate of Yale University School of Fine Arts, who has established an enviable reputation for artistic work. It will consist of free-hand drawing, sketching and coloring of floral, geometric and modernistic effects, and is intended to serve as a foundation for the courses in jacquard designing. It is planned to enlarge many of the sketches, made in this class, on the Saentis enlarging camera and make jacquard designs from them.

This is the third new course which has been added by the Textile School this year. The others are color in woven design and manufacturing problems.

In addition to the new courses, the Textile School has made other improvements in order to increase the efficiency of the instruction given students. For several years all lectures on textile subjects have been mimeographed and distributed to the classes. This year another step in advance was made when all the notes on each subject were bound into separate volumes so that

the students could have a permanent reference book relating to each course taken in the school.

### Cotton Market Quiet

Washington, D. C. — The cotton market during the week ended November 21 was quiet and slightly lower, and demand seemed to center more on cottons in the long staple lengths in the higher grades, and in the short staple cottons in the lower grades, according to the weekly cotton market review prepared by A. M. Agelasto, of the cotton division of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of cotton continue below those of a year ago, Mr. Agelasto reported, and all of the larger countries have taken less American cotton so for this season than the season before, with the exception of France. Ginnings to November 21 were larger than for the like period of the season before, he said.

The week's review follows:

The average price of middling  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton, as compiled from the quotations at the ten markets on November 21, was 10.05, compared with 10.23 November 14 and 16.80 on the same day last season. Sales of spot cotton reported by the ten markets for the past week amounted to 163,459 bales, against 190,036 bales the previous and 177,150 bales for the same week the previous season. Domestic and foreign demand was said to continue moderate.

According to the Weather Bureau rains were frequent during the past week in many places, heavy in most of the cotton belt through there was considerable fair weather in the Northwestern portion. Exports to November 21 this season amounted to about 2,900,000 against 3,000,000 bales a year ago.

### Colored Cotton Yarns

4s to 20s single and ply, hosiery and warp twist, direct and sulphur colors in blends, solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white colors in blends, heather mixtures, black and white twists, etc.

#### OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

*Manufactured by*

**Lavonia Manufacturing Co.**

**Lavonia, Georgia**

**ALL STEEL**

**ECONOMY**

**FIRE PROOF**

**BALING PRESSES**

**ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES**

**LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.**

**ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.**

INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

### Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

1000 Woodside Bldg.

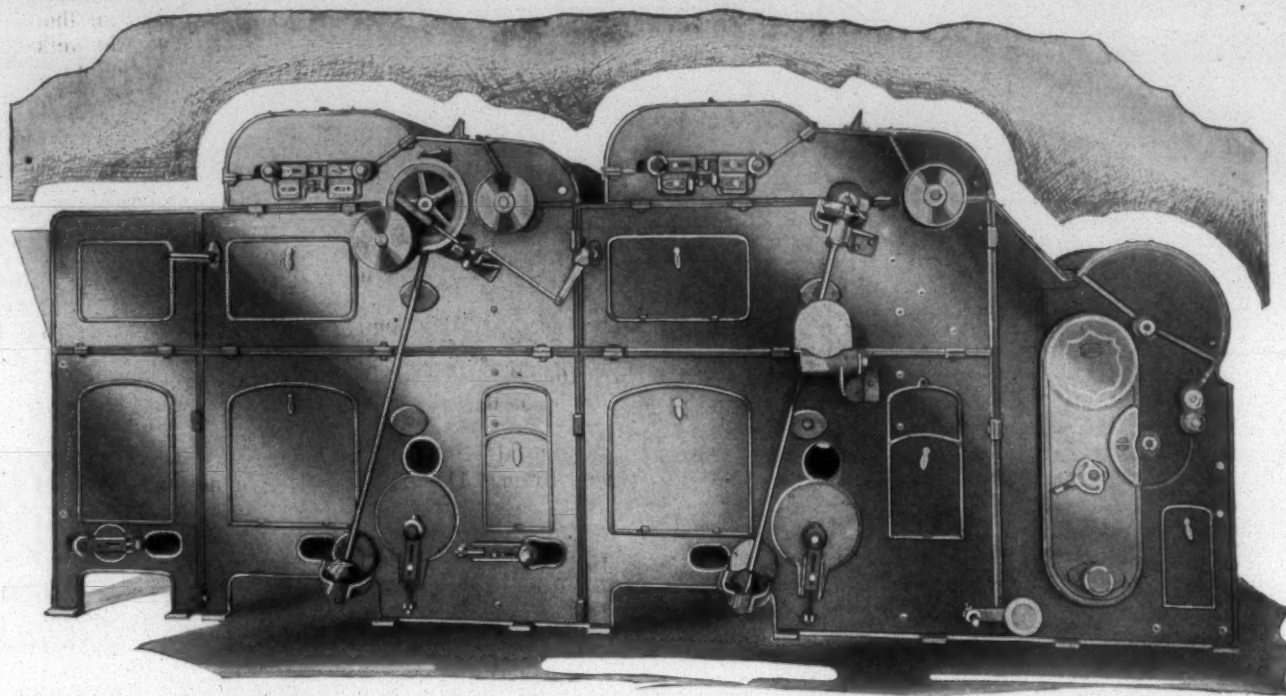
Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING



# NEW H & B TANDEM AUTOMATIC HOPPER FEEDER

*Efficient Performance for the First Process*



In the design of this new No. 5 Automatic Tandem Hopper Feeder we have incorporated outstanding features never before applied to Preparatory Textile Machinery.

Combing Stripping Motion subjects the cotton to a gentle, but thorough combing process, which preserves the staple and semi-parallel the fibre.

Variable Speed Elevating Lattice insures at all times accurate feed regulation when used in combination with Lapper Sections.

Large Bin Area for dealing with lofty, well-opened cotton, making possible regulation by volume instead of by weight as in other types of Feeders.

Adjustment of Evener Stripping Lattice so designed that it can be quickly moved forward to or back from the Spiked Elevating Lattice to accurately regulate the amount of cotton passing through the machine.

*Full Automatic Controls are furnished for all our standard types of Opening and Picking Machinery when used in combination with this new No. 5 Hopper Feeder*

Apron Bearings are of the self-aligning type, easily adjustable to maintain correct alignment with the shafts.

Division Plates give a Reserve Bin area for maintaining accurate feed levels.

Continuous Gridded Cleaning Surface from Doffer Beater to Cage Section.

Perforated Sheet Steel Casings under Spiked Elevating Aprons for removing sand and light leaf.

Special Frame Sides are available to suit various types of Automatic Feed, including both Overhead and Low Horizontal Aprons.

Change Gears are provided for easily increasing or decreasing production according to requirements.

## H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

## Lubrication of Textile Machinery

(Continued from Page 7)

and particular conditions of service being shown in the following table.

Oil	—Viscosity—			Compound
	Flash, minimum	At 100 deg. fahr., maximum	At 210 deg. fahr., minimum	
No. 1	330	265	45	None
No. 2	380	770	50	None
No. 3	405	390	55	High film strength
No. 4	330	78	36	None
No. 5	355	105	38	None
No. 6	525	—	150	None
No. 7	330	105	38	High film strength
Grease				
No. 8	Clean non-drying grease approximately 190 deg. fahr. melting point, having approximately 280 worked penetration.			
	Oil portion composed of highly filtered oil of approximately 300 viscosity.			
No. 9	White grease insoluble in water of medium consistency.			
No. 10	High melting point of approximately 400 deg. fahr. Oil portion composed of cylinder stock.			

High grade straight mineral oils should be chosen where possible for textile mill service, because when well refined their characteristics do not change in service. They do not tend to form gummy residues nor become rancid. In some special cases such as wet twistlers, water-resisting compounds are necessary, and in the case of shearers where the knives run steel to steel a special compound is necessary. Calenders, dry cans, and printing machines running at high temperature and high bearing pressure require a filtered oil of high viscosity. Other bearings subject to high pressure, but slow speed, require

a special heavy grease that will feed slowly and not carbonize under the temperature or dry out in service.

The author wishes to thank Messrs. F. K. Hendrickson and S. H. Hillard, of Whitin Machine Company; W. H. Chase, Draper Corp.; L. A. Latham, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; E. H. Marble (Curtis and Marble Company; C. F. Broughton and W. O. Buzzell, Wamsutta Mills; and Arthur Rirsh; American Print Mills, for their kind co-operation and aid in offering details for this paper.

## A Comparative Test on Oiled and Unoled Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

opening, picking and carding by using oil on the raw stock.

2. The speeders ran 44.3% less ends down over what the unoled stock ran.

3. The spinning showed 10.3% increase in better running for the oiled, being 3.4 fewer ends down per 1,000 spindles than the plain.

4. The spoolers showed an increase in better running of 22.09% for the oiled stock.

5. The yarn was cleaner, whiter and of a better appearance than that which was made from the unoled stock.

6. The machines were cleaner, less waste in dust and fly collecting on them.

7. The air contained less dust and fly.

The Breton Mineral process of oil spraying, supplied by Borne, Scrymser Co., was used in the test.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective November 1, Veeder-Root Counters for the textile industry will be sold exclusively in:

Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina

by the W. A. Kennedy Co., 1100 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. —

Telephone Hemlock 6488, and in the states of:

Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi

by the Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C. —

Telephone 2-0498.

We are confident that these two companies who have represented us jointly heretofore will be able to give you even better service by operating in these more concentrated territories. Please consult them freely on your counting problems.

Builders of Counters  
for every textile  
mill use . . .

**Veeder-ROOT** INCORPORATED  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of  
Pick Counters  
for 22 years . .



## "A TON OF FAIR PROMISES NEVER DYED a YARD of CLOTH"



"Now a word about dyes," said the Chief to his new superintendent. "There'll be a lot of bright young fellows coming in to see you with great schemes for saving us money on dyes that are 'just as good.' Look out for them. Remember that a ton of fair promises never dyed a yard of cloth—and that bad dyes have ruined millions. My own rule has always been—"Stick to known sources. Don't gamble with unknown dyes! That's why we use National Dyes almost exclusively."

## NATIONAL DYES



National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

Chicago    Charlotte    Boston    Philadelphia    San Francisco    Providence    Toronto

## Bliss, Fabyan & Co. to Expand

New York.—Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., in plans for progressive development and expansion made known confirms their faith in the future of cotton textiles, and in the belief that the uses for cotton textiles will be extended. Close to 10,000 additional square feet of floor space will be added within the next few weeks to their present offices at 32 Thomas street. A small amount of office space has also been acquired in 40 Worth street for the use and convenience of their mill associates. Steps have also been taken to increase the personnel and improve physical arrangements of offices and display rooms of the company in Chicago and St. Louis.

Sixty years ago Bliss, Fabyan & Co. moved to their present location on Thomas street. Their street floor offices opened on Duane street and Trimble place as well as on Thomas street. The acquisition of this additional floor will give them the entire ground floor and basement space on Thomas street, and will include approximately a 100-foot frontage on Church street as well.

Prominent engineers and architects are engaged in thoroughly modernizing the layout, arrangement and equipment of all departments. Every scientific aid to successful merchandising is being provided. The physical improvements will include adequate display equipment, properly humidified sample rooms, laboratories for research and facilities for trade promotion.

## Notice of Private Sale of Cotton Mill

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Hoke County, rendered at the November term, 1930, in the case of Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company, et als, vs. Raeford Cotton Mills, I will receive sealed bids up to and including the 20th day of December, 1930, for all of the plant and property of the said Raeford Cotton Mills, freed and discharged of all encumbrances; said property consisting of the several tracts of land owned by the said Raeford Cotton Mills in Hoke County, at or near Raeford, N. C., including the land, the mill plant with cotton mill, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the same, and all of the privileges, easements, and appurtenances belonging to any and all of the said lands and premises, and all of the operatives' houses, and other structures and fixtures located thereon.

Terms of sale cash, subject to approval by the Court and the conveyance of good title free from encumbrances.

The purchaser will be required to deposit One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, to be forfeited for failure to comply with conditions of bid.

This 20th day of November, A. D. 1930.

**WARREN S. JOHNSON**  
Receiver Raeford Cotton Mills  
Wilmington, N. C.

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American Bobbin Co.	—	Houghton, E. F. & Co.	16
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	35
American Moistening Co.	4	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	26
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Amory, Browne & Co.	—	<b>I</b>	
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<b>B</b>		Keever Starch Co.	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	<b>L</b>	
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Barber Mfg. Co.	—	Leemon, Clarence M.	—
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Lewis, John D.	27
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	20
<b>C</b>		<b>M</b>	
Campbell, John & Co.	15	Marston, John P. Co.	—
Catlin & Co.	31	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories	—	<b>N</b>	
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Curran & Barry	30	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	22	<b>P</b>	
<b>D</b>		Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	20	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Davis, G. M. & Son	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	20
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	30	<b>R</b>	
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Roberts & Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	20	Rockweave Mills, Inc.	—
Draper Corporation	1	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
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DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	9	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	28
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<b>H</b>		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Haltons, Thomas Sons	—	Texas Co., The	—
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	20	Textile Banking Co.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	23	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	16	Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	35	<b>U</b>	
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	26	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	33
<b>I</b>		Universal Winding Co.	33
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Lavonia Mfg. Co.	22	Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	—
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Leemon, Clarence M.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
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Lincoln Electric Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Link-Belt Co.	—	Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
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## Special Applications of Electric Motors in Cloth Finishing Plants

(Continued from Page 8)

should be made as to the cost of the equipment and the efficiency of transformations.

The speed of a direct current motor may readily be changed by modifying the field strength or changing the voltage applied to the armature. Under either method, practically constant speed is secured with varying torque demand. If direct-current motors be used, changing the speed by changing the field is usually desirable if the motor operates as a unit independent in its speed changes from other motors. This same fixed supply of voltage may be used for a large number of motors. With direct-current motors, it is possible to secure a wider range of speed than is feasible with the brush-shifting type of alternating-current motors. Usually the control of a direct-current motor is simpler, more positive, and more flexible than the control of an alternating-current, brush-shifting type of motor, and very careful consideration should be given in the election of adjustable-speed motors to the relative advantages of either types.

In cloth-finishing plants, it is frequently desired to operate several machines in approximate synchronism, each machine being driven by an individual motor. It is then necessary to introduce between the various units of the train or range, a compensating device to secure the approximate synchronism necessary for successful operation. The device more commonly used in the finishing plants is what is known as a "dancer-roll." This device is so familiar that it is not necessary to describe it, but it is the purpose to consider the relative advantages of voltage or field control securing the main changes in speed of the train or accomplished. The main change in speed is desired for the handling of different types and weights of fabrics, and this main change in speed must be common to each one of the group of motors operating in the range. A secondary speed change, individual with respect to each particular motor and necessary to keep the individual motor in synchronism with the other motors in the range, is also required. If both the main and secondary speed changes be accomplished by means of field control, the one is superimposed on the other, with results not as successful as though the two classes of speed change are separated, one secured by voltage control and the other by field control. Obvious with this advantage is the necessity for a control set supplying voltage to each group of motors which had a common main-speed change. The advantages on the other hand are the simplicity of control, the wide range of speed changes which may be secured and the unusual smoothness of operation. The method of securing the main change in speed by the use of voltage control has been known in the cloth-finishing plants of the country for many years, but until recently the advantages of this method have not been clearly recognized, whereas the advantages were many.

Possibly the most accurate and most sensitive type of synchronized speed control is that used on sectionalized drive of paper machines and here the best results are secured where voltage change is used to give the main or group speed change, and field control to give the secondary or individual speed change.

The purpose of this paper is not to claim for any type of construction of motor particular and specific advantages but rather to lead to very careful consideration of all types and constructions which are available and the selection of that type and construction which, all points being considered, is most suitable for the particular installation under consideration.



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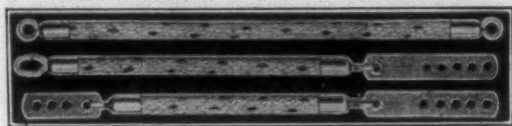
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**New Product by John Campbell & Co.**

John Campbell & Co., well known manufacturers of textile chemicals are introducing a new product "Permeko," for use in wetting out, bleaching, stripping, and dyeing all kinds of textile materials. The new product is an organic compound. It is soluble in hot or cold water and its chemical action is said to be effective in hard water, acid, alkaline, bleaching and dyeing liquors. Being neutral, it has no deleterious or weakening action on the most delicate fibre or fabric.

A booklet issued by John Campbell & Co., describes the uses and methods in using Permeko in scouring, dyeing, carbonizing and fulling of wool. For use with cotton, Permeko is recommended for wetting out and dyeing, and for the same purposes in handling silk.

Copies of the booklet describing Permeko may be obtained on request to John Campbell & Co., 17 Hudson street, New York.

## The Required Spindle Hours

**A**S bearing upon the possible rapidity of the recovery of the cotton textile industry, at least in the United States, now that the demand for goods by ultimate consumers can no longer be supplied in considerable part from accumulated stocks but must be provided for by the current production of the mills, material for thought is afforded by a recent critical article in a Southern textile journal, the "Southern Textile Bulletin," in which American spinners are taken sharply to task for the lack of uniformity in their productive operations as measured by the "spindle hours" they now run from month to month. The article points out that during the past nine years, i. e., from September, 1921, to September, 1930, the number of "spindle hours" of operation reported by American mills has varied extraordinarily from month to month, oscillating between a maximum of 9,638,035,839 hours in March, 1927, and a minimum of 5,134,486,143 hours in September, 1930, whereas in 1921 the number of "spindle hours" required for a goods production properly adjusted to the normal requirements of the market was approximately 7,500,000,000, a figure that must be increased to somewhat over 8,000,000,000 to represent properly adjusted goods production in 1930, assuming that the offtake of goods by ultimate consumers is entirely supplied by current mill operations. Without discussing the merits of the assertion of the textile authority mentioned, that it is in the highest degree irrational and conducive to adversity for the mills as a body to shift their rate of monthly operation up and down the scale from 5,100,000,000 "spindle hours" to 9,600,000,000 "spindle hours," according as the immediate demand for yarns and cloth is good or bad, it is instructive to observe what has actually occurred in this respect during the past nine years. Accordingly, we give in the following table the "spindle hours" reported for typical months in each of the years from 1921-1922 to 1929-1930, together with the average monthly "spindle hours" for the twelve months of the successive years, as well as those for the first two months of the present year:

	1921-1922	
Month		Spindle Hrs.
August		7,239,214,097
January		7,928,774,814
July		7,039,545,093
Monthly average for year		7,442,384,489
	1922-1923	
August		8,029,031,944



March	9,535,670,166
July	7,143,800,590
Monthly average for year	8,494,258,454
1923-1924	
August	7,543,166,431
October	8,407,143,061
July	5,182,493,618
Monthly average for year	7,029,974,420
1924-1925	
August	5,434,436,281
March	8,614,547,421
July	7,309,549,004
Monthly average for year	7,587,884,609
1925-1926	
August	6,935,296,870
March	9,108,726,450
July	6,750,357,310
Monthly average for year	7,828,423,396
1926-1927	
August	7,486,820,532
March	9,638,035,839
July	8,032,943,681
Monthly average for year	8,550,450,289
1927-1928	
August	8,971,280,998
March	8,310,426,340
July	6,251,145,062
Monthly average for year	8,037,587,494
1928-1929	
August	7,423,898,281
January	9,226,738,123
July	7,756,566,009
Monthly average for year	8,300,334,099
1929-1930	
August	8,448,247,467
October	9,003,522,885
July	5,297,357,681
Monthly average for year	7,278,162,405
1930-1931	
August	5,134,486,143
September	5,662,899,108

The nine-year period covered by the above table includes years of general prosperity and of pronounced depression in the United States, yet in no one of these years did a monthly average of less than 7,000,000,000 "spindle hours" of operation by American mills suffice to supply the ultimate demand for cotton goods, while in four years out of the nine the monthly average exceeded 8,000,000,000 "spindle hours," the monthly average for the entire period being 7,838,828,850 "spindle hours." Inasmuch as well-informed persons in the goods trade agree that the stocks of cotton goods in the channels of trade in the United States are lower at the present time than they have been at any previous time since the war, and on a per capita basis probably the lowest they have been since the Civil War, the conclusion is unavoidable that the mills of the country, in order to meet the demand for goods from the population even in this period of business depression, will soon be compelled to increase their rate of operation from the average of about 5,400,000,000 "spindle hours" shown for August and September to the 7,500,000,000 or more "spindle hours" per month needed to bring the monthly average for the entire year up to a figure commensurate with the demand for goods. It is scarcely necessary to point out the probable effect of this important change upon the demand and the price of cotton.—Bond, McEnany & Co.



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## COTTON GOODS

New York. — Cotton goods markets were somewhat more active last week, although the total volume was held down by the break caused by the holiday. Business in some of the print cloth constructions, especially the 4-yard 80 squares was better during the earlier part of the week. Indications were that a good many buyers were considering further supplies this week. While a few mills are said to have increased production, curtailment continues at about the average rate of last month.

There has been little improvement in the heavy goods division. Sales of cotton duck and the heavy wide goods for the manufacturing trades continue on a small order basis. Very little change was reported by the mills on tire fabrics.

Seasonal quiet was apparent in the finished goods lines and there was little activity in fine goods. Holiday trade in packaged good has been showing an encouraging increase.

Fancies and novelty weaves in fair amounts were of interest in some quarters of the market, generally of limited proportions. Some contracts for cotton tweeds and cotton mesh fabrics were reported to have been entered into on the acceptance of sample pieces with moderate quantities purchased. Some fancies of the pique type running as high as 30c in the gray, as well as some cheaper variations, were also mentioned during the week, the goods being confined and their exact variations from type being held in confidence.

Reports that bag manufacturers had booked a better business on cotton bags of different descriptions together with some small inquiries for further gray goods from this quarter gave rise to the feeling that a better business was impending here.

In general, the trade expects a quiet market through the remainder of the year, although some sellers anticipate a spurt of buying activity here and there. The price situation is expected to hold steady.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—In spite of the short week and the scattered type of business reported in yarns, the total poundage handled last week was better than during the previous week. Buyers were not inclined to trade ahead and spinners were loath to accept contract business at the prevailing prices. In spite of the slow demand, the price situation has continued rather firm and spinners are credited with having refused a considerable amount of business on account of low bids.

The bulk of the business handled was for delivery within the next 30 to 60 days. In a few instances, sales running as far ahead as March were reported. The best demand during the week was for carded knitting yarns.

It is not believed all the buying of insulated wire yarn is over, but a good many of the leaders have undoubtedly placed a fair proportion of their 1931 requirements. Unless building operations show material improvement it is prophesied the smaller companies will continue to buy in a moderate way without particular anticipation.

Curtailment in both the carded and combed processing groups has been rather generally estimated at 50 per cent, and though there is some belief that this figure may have been cut slightly during the past few weeks, also there apparently is a growing section which holds that either the curtailment has not been sufficient, either in volume or in general adherence to the program, or that production during this period has not been sufficiently controlled as regards the various sizes. It is said that had this curtailment been adequate, isolated lots of given numbers would no longer be available at such low prices.

Spinners showed no particular interest in accepting business on waste grade yarns for late 1931 deliveries. They pointed to the fact that a spread of 87 points stood between December and July middling. Buyers expect to cover without paying premiums and producers desire to avoid the additional expense. They also point out that there are interest and carrying charges to consider.

4s to 8s	20 1/2 a	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	8s to 10s	22 a 22 1/2
Southern Single Skeins.			12s	22 1/2 a 23
10s	21 a		14s	23 a 23 1/2
12s	21 1/2 a		16s	23 1/2 a 24
14s	22 a		20s	24 a
16s	22 1/2 a		24s	26 1/2 a 27
20s	23 a		26s	27 1/2 a 28
24s	26 a		30s	28 1/2 a 29
26s	27 a		40s	37 a
30s	28 a		Southern Frame Spun Carded	
Southern Single Warps.			Yarn on Cones.	
8s to 10s	21 a 21 1/2		8s	21 a
12s	21 1/2 a 22		10s	21 1/2 a 22
14s	22 a 22 1/2		12s	22 a 22 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a 23		14s	22 1/2 a 23
20s	23 a 23 1/2		16s	23 a
24s	27 1/2 a		18s	23 a 23 1/2
26s	28 1/2 a		20s	23 1/2 a 24
30s	28 1/2 a		22s	24 a 24 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			24s	25 a 25 1/2
8s	21 a		26s	26 a 26 1/2
10s	21 1/2 a 22		30s	28 1/2 a 29
12s	22 a 22 1/2		40s	36 a
14s	22 1/2 a 23		30s dbl. carded	33 a 33 1/2
16s	23 a		30s tying in	27 1/2 a 28
20s	23 1/2 a		Carpet Yarns.	
24s	26 a		8s and 9s white warp	
26s	27 1/2 a		twist	20 a 21
30s	28 1/2 a		8s tinged tubes	18 a
40s	36 a		9s part waste	17 a 18

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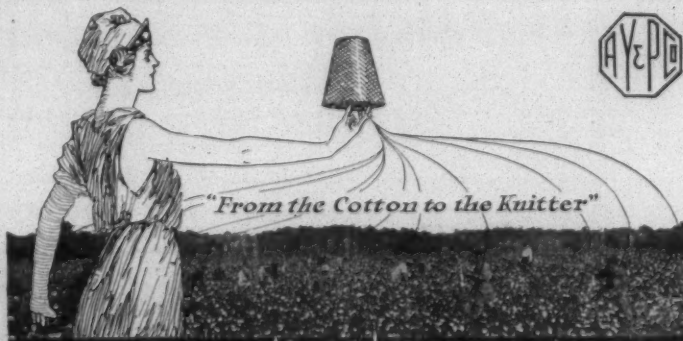
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### Cloth Imports Increase

Washington.—Imports of specified kinds of cotton cloth during the month of September were 1,445,193 square yards, according to figures released by the Department of Commerce. This compares with 1,312,326 square yards imported during the preceding month and 3,076,633 during September last year.

Imports of poplins, broadcloths, madras, oxfords and other shirtings, bleached, unbleached, printed, colored or fancy woven during September amounted to 425,682 square yards. This total is slightly above the previous month when imports of this class of cotton goods were 323,519 square yards, but considerably below imports for the same month a year ago, when 1,072,993 square yards were imported.

Imports of lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, and similar fine goods of average yarn number above 40 for the same period totalled 585,424 square yards, compared with 488,046 during August, this year, and 1,303,958 during September, 1929.

Sateens woven with not more than seven harnesses, bleached, unbleached, printed, colored or fancy woven, were imported during September in the amount of 127,534 square yards, as against 107,186 during the preceding month, and 254,449 during September last year. Sateens woven with three or more harnesses totalled 126,637 for September, compared with 83,837 for the previous month and 146,516 for September last year.

Imports of all jacquard woven cloths, other than swivel or lappets, totalled 116,897 square yards. During August, this year, imports of this class of goods amounted to 140,667 square yards, and during September last year 119,979.

### College Receives Model Of Finishing Plant

Raleigh, N. C.—State College Textile School has received an electrically operated cabinet from Mr. Wardlaw, of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C. The cabinet consists of a large frame, the glass front of which is painted to represent a cross cut section of a bleaching and finishing plant. By a unique method of revolving cylinders which are electrically illuminated, the cloth appears to be in motion serving to explain clearly the operation of the various machines.



## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 6)

Huge hydraulic presses are required and a great deal of energy in the form of heat and pressure is consumed. Out of this process come telephones, clock faces, distributor heads, automobile bodies, wheels, baby carriages and furniture. By-products derived from coal, milk, dried blood, seaweed, sawdust and the soy bean will soon be employed to make hundreds of things, from the buttons on our coats to the propellers on airplanes. More than 72,000,000 pounds of powder were molded in presses last year, and it is estimated that 450,000 radio tube bases are manufactured weekly by this method.

Plastics are succeeding because they were greatly needed. In some forms they outwear steel, are lighter than aluminum and as beautiful as a precious stone. A long list of articles now manufactured from wood or metal will be made in part or entirely of plastics within ten years, and a large saving will be passed on to the ultimate consumer. Almost every industry in the United States is either using, or could use, a plastic material in some of the things it produces.

Such are the facts we should get clear in our minds today. More worthwhile business and industrial achievements will be witnessed in this next decade than in any similar period in history. Although economic changes come with painful slowness, we may be sure that remedial action will reduce output capacity in overequipped industries and enlarge production facilities in the fields where consumption may still be multiplied. This will give us a better distribution of income, building up purchasing power and curing underconsumption.

## Production This Year 24 Per Cent Less Than in 1929

An analysis by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York of figures on spindle hour activity published by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce shows that in the first ten months of 1930, the cotton textile industry produced approximately 1,781,466,000 yards of cloth less than in the same period in 1929, a reduction of about 24 per cent.

This analysis shows that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during October 1930 totaled 6,239,366,658 spindle hours, as compared with 9,003,522,885 during October 1929, a reduction of 2,764,156,227 active spindle hours, or about 31 per cent.

The aggregate running time for the ten months ending October 31, 1930 was 64,960,000,000, as compared with 85,296,000,000 spindle hours for the previous similar period:

Translated into terms of cotton cloth, the cotton textile industry, during October 1930, produced approximately 242,140,000 yards less than in the same month last year.

The following tables shows the decrease in production during the ten-month period:

	Actual Running Time in Millions of Spindle Hours			Decrease in Production	
	1929	1930	Decrease	%	Yds. of Cloth
January	9,225	8,173	1,052	11.4	92,148,952
February	8,221	7,092	1,130	13.74	98,977,454
March	8,910	7,350	1,559	17.5	136,622,593
April	8,861	7,503	1,358	15.32	118,950,036
May	8,165	6,729	2,435	26.75	213,343,907
June	8,155	5,779	2,377	29.	208,213,306
July	7,744	5,297	2,447	31.6	214,347,186
August	8,130	5,135	2,995	37	262,400,788
September	7,881	5,663	2,219	28	194,321,292
October	9,004	6,239	2,764	30.7	242,140,085
Total	85,296	64,960	20,336		1,781,466,599

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

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"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

BARBER-COLMAN  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
WARP TYING MACHINES  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Framingham, Mass.

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### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger  
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning  
room since the advent of the HIGH  
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married. and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

## Hose Production Up In Philadelphia

Philadelphia.—A 13.4 per cent increase in production of women's full-fashioned hosiery was the principal factor in a gain of 12 per cent in the output of the hosiery mills over the September rate in this district, according to the report of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. Shipment for the period improved approximately 8 per cent, all kinds of hosiery benefiting excepting boys', misses' and children's goods.

The comparative percentage of women's full-fashioned hosiery for October as against September was: Production, 13.4 more; net shipments, 7.4 more; stock, e. o. m., 3 less; orders booked, 3.9 more; ratio of cancellations, 1.9; unfilled orders, e. o. m., 5.4 less.

The record for all classes was: Production, 12.2 more; shipments, 8.4 more; stock, 4.5 less; orders, 10.9 more; ratio of cancellations, 2.4; unfilled orders, 2.4 more.

## New Du Pont Dye

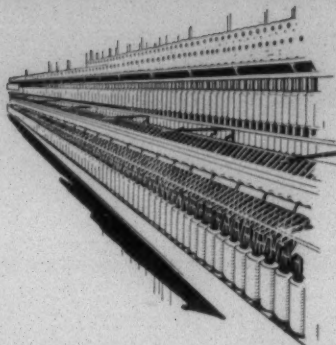
The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have placed on the market Pontacyl Fast Blue IB, an acid color yielding brilliant shades of navy blue on silk and wool, which are appreciably greener than those obtained with Pontacyl Fast Blue R.

This color is said to produce full shades on raw wool as well as on yarn and piece goods, and is particularly suitable for dark shoddy, both because of its brilliancy of shade and on account of the fact that when silk is present this is well covered. It is claimed that the product is a very suitable color both for the dyeing of pure and tin-weighted silk and when applied to these fibers possesses good fastness to hot moist pressing, perspiration, scrooping, steaming, water and washing. It may also be used for wool-silk mixtures and for combination materials where effect threads are desirable, as cotton is left white and rayon and cellulose acetate threads are only very slightly stained.

## Hercules Powder Dividend

Wilmington, Del. — The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock of the Hercules Powder Company was declared today by the board of directors. The dividend is payable December 24 to stockholders of record December 12. There are 603,079 shares of common stock outstanding.





## MILLIONS OF SPINDLES

*What power they consume! What an opportunity for reduced costs*

The lubrication of spindles presents a problem. Good spindle oil must stand up under high speed operation. It must eliminate friction on both step and neck bearings. It must leave no gummy deposit.

Because of its exceptional quality "Standard" Spindle Oil meets all these needs and preserves the life of the spindle. Even under hard use "Standard" Spindle Oil remains clean and reduces the friction load.

The high quality of all "Standard" Mill Lubricants makes them the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil — Spindles  
 "STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil — Electric Motors  
 "STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil — Air Compressors  
 "STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases — Trucks  
 "STANDARD" Belt Dressing — Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil — Looms  
 "STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil — Comb Boxes  
 "STANDARD" Turbine Oil — Turbines  
 "STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil — Steam Cylinders

*A complete line of oils for mill lubrication*

## "STANDARD" LUBRICANTS

**TWISTER  
RINGS**



**SPINNING  
RINGS**

**Have Half-  
Used Rings  
Refinished**

WHEN one side of a double flangering has been used for several years, the idle under side becomes somewhat rusted and rough. Before you attempt to turn the ring over and use the other side, it should be refinished. We do this for a reasonable cost, and it contributes so much to easy starting that it is really a great economy. Write us, sending sample of your rings and stating quantity and we will quote prices on refinishing the unused flange.



**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**

1866

1930

*There is But One Best in Everything*

## "Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

*Once tried, always used*

**Howard Bros.  
Manufacturing Company**

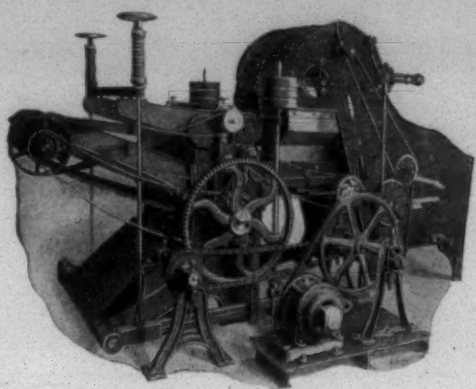
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Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

*Branches:*

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### Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**

Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

### Pure, Soluble, Free Rinsing

The purity, solubility and free rinsing qualities of the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

is a guarantee of the elimination of kier stains caused by impurities.

These textile alkalies entirely remove the impurities of the cotton and bring the goods out in a much better condition for after processes of bleaching or dyeing.



Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

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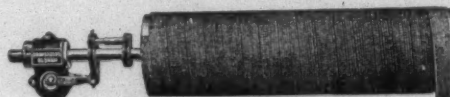
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"ATLAS BRAND"  
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"The New Flexible"

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Stocks in  
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The Standard  
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GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

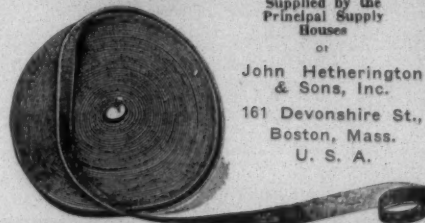
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INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

### NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I know you are surprised to hear from old Ninety-Six again. We are running on full time and are enjoying ourselves.

Aunt Becky, you should have been down here on the second day of November, when the beautiful new Methodist church was dedicated by Bishop Warren A. Candler, from Atlanta.

Our pastor is Rev. H. B. Koon. We had a large Sunday school and had so many present at the dedication hour that we could not seat them all.

Miss Azalee Barton, of Greenwood, spent the week-end with Miss Mary Knox, of Ninety-Six.

Mr. L. R. Knox, Mr. Billy Knox, Mr. Phillips Knox, Miss Mary Knox and Miss Lois Edwards motored to Greenwood Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Sarah, and J. W. spent the week-end in Greenville with Mrs. Bob Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Paradise and son spent Sunday in Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Bob Townsend spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker, of Ninety-Six.

BILLY, THE KID.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

### SHANNON, GA.

#### Southern Brighton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been a long time since we have let you hear from us and I think the best news that we can give you is, our mills are now running five days a week.

Our mills and other mills are organizing a North Georgia basketball league. The mill towns that will be in the league are as follows: Shannon, Atco, Rockmart, Lindale, Cedar-

town, Chatillon Mill, and Anchor Duck Mills of Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hunt motored to Mt. Airy, Ga., last week, where she is taking eye treatment from a specialist. We truly hope this one will do her much good.

Mr. R. B. Hunt will motor to Macon this week-end on business. His little daughter, Doris May, will go with him as far as Union City to stay with relatives until his return to Shannon.

Mr. Carson Lee, of Gordons College, Barnesville, Ga., was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Thornburg.

Mrs. J. A. Marsh visited relatives and friends in Thomaston and Macon

### ENTHUSIASM

*Enthusiasm is the greatest asset in the world. It beats money and power and influence. Single handed, the enthusiast convinces and dominates where wealth accumulated by a small army of workers would scarcely raise a tremor of interest. Enthusiasm tramples over prejudice and opposition, spurns inaction, storms the citadel for its object, and like an avalanche overwhelms and engulfs all obstacles. It is nothing more or less than faith in action.—Henry Chester.*

a few weeks ago. She reports having a good time at both towns.

Misses Allie, Mollie and Jimmie Bagley gave a party at their home on Third street last Saturday evening. Many games were played and enjoyed by all.

Aunt Becky, the story in the Home Section gets better and better and we truly hope that Jack will find Theo all O. K.

We would be glad to have you as our guest any time you may come.

PATSY AND HER PALS.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The proverbial lid was prized off this year's basketball season here Tuesday night when our team trounced the strong Lincoln Mill quintet 28-17. The husky visitors displayed skill and determination but the deadly goal shooting of Graham and the general floor work of our whole team proved too much for the Lincoln five to overcome.

Rain Tuesday caused plans for the huge American Legion parade in observance of Armistice day to be cancelled, but tribute to those who died during the great world conflict was fittingly rendered with services, brief addresses and special music by the Merrimack band. Our Boy Scout troop was also on the program.

Mrs. H. Holmberg and Mrs. Hal R. Parker entertained the Nurses Club Thursday afternoon at the Merrimack hospital. The club members enjoyed the usual number of interesting progressions.

Joe Bradley, high Gridiron Warriors, invades Gurley Friday for their annual clash with the Madison County High Tigers. A large band of local students will witness the battle.

Rev. Elijah Upton attended the North Alabama Methodist Conference held in Athens last week. Everyone was glad to learn that he was returned here, for he is a good man, knows the word of God and preaches just that.

Miss Mamie Vaughan underwent a major operation at the Merrimack Hospital last week and is recuperating nicely, friends will be gratified to learn.

"Rings in the Sawdust," a musical comedy presented by the junior class of Bradley school, made a hit with the packed auditorium and a neat sum was realized.

LEARNING MORE.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### WEAR COTTON CLOTHES.

Meat's getting low, coffee all out—  
Mills on short time; what's it all  
about?

Wear cotton hose,  
Wear cotton clothes.

Kids picking cotton to buy their shoes,  
The price they get gives them the  
blues.

Wear cotton hose,  
Wear cotton clothes.

The farmers' daughters wear hose of  
silk;  
They all have to live on bread and  
milk.

Wear cotton hose,  
Wear cotton clothes.

Farmers go to town, mules a-trottin',  
Hauling a load of ten-cent cotton.

Wear cotton hose,  
Wear cotton clothes.

We buy silk hose and pay a dollar,  
When the yarn mills stop then why  
"holler?"

Just wear cotton hose,  
Wear cotton clothes.

### GLADYS SLOOP.

### MY FATHER'S AT THE WHEEL.

(By David Presley, Comer, Ga.)

A storm was on the ocean,  
The waves were dashing high,  
The passengers all were frightened,  
It seemed they soon would die.  
A little girl was sitting  
That troubled ship within,  
Without a thought of danger  
The child was singing then.

A frightened passenger asked her,  
"Oh, will you tell me, please,  
When danger's all around us  
How you can sit in ease?  
How can you be so happy,  
When we such trouble feel?"  
The child then answered quietly,  
"My father's at the wheel."

While sailing on life's ocean,  
The angry waves are high;  
Sin's winds are fiercely blowing,  
And danger's always nigh.  
Altho I'm tired and tested,  
And sorrow here I feel,  
I'm safe from harm and danger—  
My Father's at the wheel.

Oh, listen Christian comrades,  
Now sailing on life's tide,  
We have a mighty Captain,  
In His love we can confide.  
And when the world's in trouble  
And make their frightful appeal  
Then we can calmly answer  
Our Father's at the wheel.

Sunday School Teacher: "Now,  
Fred, what happens to a man who  
never thinks of his soul, but only his  
body?"

Fred: "Please, teacher, he gets  
fat."

Mrs. Bride (at 1 a. m.): "Oh,  
Jack, wake up! I can just feel there's  
a mouse in the room."

Husband (drowsily): "Well, just  
feel there's a cat, too, and go to  
sleep."

### COLUMBUS, GA.

#### Swift Manufacturing Company.

This mill produces a large variety  
of goods, even heavy pants goods, and  
a visit through the various depart-  
ments in intensely interesting to any-  
one with a knowledge of textiles. It  
would be hard to find a finer group of  
men than those in charge.

F. K. Petrea is superintendent; W.  
L. King, picker room; J. M. Jordan,  
carder; W. J. Jordan, spinner; W. C.  
Morris, weaver; J. E. Anderson,  
dresser; H. H. Hughes, finisher; R. C.  
Smith, dyer; W. A. McCollister, mas-  
ter mechanic; E. J. Mills, supply  
clerk; E. J. Livingston, yard man.

Like the majority of textile mills,  
this one has had to curtail operations  
quite a bit, but the operatives are ex-  
ceptionally reasonable and under-  
stand perfectly that this company will  
do the best possible for them, and  
they are doing their best for the com-  
pany.

The superintendent, Mr. Petrea,  
has some wonderfully talented chil-  
dren. One little girl aged 13 wrote a  
short story some months ago, which  
was published in Home Section. Era  
Dell, about six years old, plays the  
accordion, and does it so well that  
she's even had the honor of broad-  
casting over the radio! She knows  
all the books in the Bible from Gene-  
sis to Revelations, and has an almost  
uncanny memory for names and  
faces.

#### Swift Spinning Mill.

T. E. Raht is the genial superin-  
tendent, with W. W. Purks, assistant;  
W. M. Money, carder; J. T. Jones,  
spinner; S. J. Gibson, winder; J. H.  
Robinson, supply clerk.

Mr. Money, the carder, said no dif-  
ference how hard times were, he al-  
ways had "Money." Naturally, after  
such a confession, he could not refuse  
to subscribe for the Southern Textile  
Bulletin.

#### Muscogee Mill.

This mill is right in the heart of  
the city, and certainly is a credit to  
it and the entire textile industry.

We have never seen a more beauti-

ful finishing room, more or lovelier  
towels, or prettier girls.

J. M. Payne, general superintend-  
ent, has spent around 50 years with  
this company, if we mistake not. The  
carder is Mr. McDonald; the spinner,  
D. S. Primm, has been here 25 years,  
and several others have been many  
years on the job: C. A. Hays is  
weaver; R. H. Seymour, dresser; M.  
W. Holly, finisher; Mr. Hoy, bleacher;  
Mr. Anthony, master mechanic; J. H.  
Wynn, dyer; T. E. Simpson, bleacher;  
J. C. Cook, electrician.

This mill has the distinction of run-  
ning full time; in fact, we do not re-  
member a time when Muscogee had  
to curtail.

Mr. Seymour is a North Carolinian  
and has all of that wonderful cour-  
tesy, hospitality and friendly, gra-  
cious attitude for which "Tar Heels"  
are noted. In fact, all Muscogee of-  
ficials and overseers are as fine as  
can be, and it is a real pleasure to  
call on them.

#### Columbus Mfg. Co.

Hard times? Well! Eight couples  
have recently embarked on the Sea  
of Matrimony. Does that look like  
hard times? Everybody knows that a  
trip of that kind is expensive—at  
least all who have tried it, knows.

I found very few changes here, and  
Superintendent Geo. W. Murphy seems  
well preserved and fully capable of  
handling any situation—even to cur-  
tailing, or changing from night work,  
to all day work.

This mill is a bit at a disadvantage  
though, should night work absolutely  
be discontinued. The mill is equip-  
ped with twice the number of looms  
required to take care of the carding  
and spinning departments, which ran  
formerly, day and night, and the  
weave room ran only in the day.

But those able officials well know  
how to cope with any situation, and  
will no doubt hit upon a satisfactory  
plan of operation.

Curtailling here has been drastic,  
and we were surprised to get so many  
subscriptions for THE BULLETIN.  
There were many compliments on the  
HOME SECTION (the Bulletin's  
baby) and of course that made "Aunt  
Becky" feel elated. The HOME SEC-  
TION truly has many friends among  
our readers.

#### Bibb Manufacturing Co.

This big mill, with 60 acres of floor  
space, has been hard hit, and was only  
running two days a week. But even  
so, we secured a nice bunch of re-  
newal subscriptions.

Mr. F. H. Naylor, agent, Mr. R. B.  
Newton, superintendent, and all the  
overseers have my sincere thanks for  
splendid co-operation and interest.

It is always a pleasure to visit any  
of the Bibb mills, for Bibb stands for



everything that is fine and good.

I am the happy recipient of a complete yearly record of all welfare and social service work in Bibb mill villages, presented to me by Mr. A. A. Drake, Jr., the genial treasurer of this big mill company. From this big volume, we will get lots of inspiration, as well as information, and will pass it on from time to time as we have space for it.

#### CORDOVA, N. C.

##### News From Steele's Mills By Fido.

Mrs. I. B. Pittman, with Mrs. E. B. Morse, Mrs. G. A. Seawell and Miss Loretta Seawell, spent a few days last week in the mountains in and around Asheville.

Jimmie Diggs and Angus, "Heavy," Hawkins, members of our string band, won the prizes at the Fiddler's Convention in Marston, N. C., last week. Jimmie was best mandolin picker and "Heavy" was best guitar picker. Good for them!

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. McKenzie and family spent Sunday in Charlotte with Mrs. McKenzie's sister, Mrs. Floyd W. Bangle and family.

Mrs. Lonnie Quick, Mrs. L. C. Ross and Miss Gertrude Pittman have been appointed to get up the Christmas entertainment at the Baptist church. Miss Ethel Cann has charge of the program at the Methodist church.

Mrs. S. W. Clewis has returned to Camden, S. C., after spending some time here with relatives.

Miss Virginia Pittman, bookkeeper in the company store here, will go to Charlotte this week to undergo a serious operation.

Miss Loyce Little, fourth grade teacher here, underwent an operation for appendicitis in Hamlet hospital last week. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Ussery, November 22nd, a son, Ira Roy.

Miss Ethel Cann entertained a few friends Friday night at her home. Candies and cakes were served to: Misses Pearl Moore, Gertrude and Edna Pittman, Ethel and Irene Cann; Messrs. Oliver Moore, Everette Wren and Robert Diggs.

We are glad to welcome to our community Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson and family, who moved in last week.

We want everyone to be ready to see "The Path Across the Hill" Friday night, November 28th. Good entertainment. Be sure and be there. This play is sponsored by the Busy Bee Club.

Misses Marie, Shadie and Ruth Grant, entertained friends with a birthday party Saturday night, November 15th. This is quite an unusual happening—that of three sisters having same birthdays. Candle stick dessert, hot chocolate, and cakes were served. Those enjoying this hospital-

ity were: Misses Lois and Bernice Gaddy, Alma Goodwin, Chellie, Vera Bell and Laura Simmons, Clodie Lear, Mary Moore, Mrs. Nell Parker and Ruby, Marie, Shadie and Ruth Grant; Messrs. Clyde and Lonnie Hinson, Henry and Jimmie Diggs, Angus and Brooks Hawkins, Claud and Joe Parker and Hannie and Taft Simmons.

Mr. Jesse Wallace, Mrs. Jennie Wallace were at Steele's Baptist church Sunday.

Mr. Will Turner and family, have returned to Steele's after a visit in Chesterfield, S. C.

A wedding of much interest to friends here and in Monroe, N. C., was that of Miss Irene Spittle and Mr. John Strong. Irene is the daughter of Mrs. Eassie Spittle, of Cordova, and Mr. Strong is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Strong, of Monroe. They will be at home in Monroe after December 1st.

On Saturday night a number of friends gave Everette Wren a surprise party. The group gathered at Miss Lois Gaddy's home and then surprised him, carrying refreshments with them. Those doing the surprising were: Misses Ethel Cann, Gertrude and Edna Pittman, Alma Goodwin, Lois, Bernice and Georgie Gaddy, Grace Collins, Clodie and Thelma Lear, Flossie and Ruth Spittle, and Pearl Moore; Messrs. Jimmie and Robert Diggs, Oliver Moore, Cornelius Spittle, Clyde and Leslie Haddox, Willie Lamby, Clyde Hammonds and Taft Simmons. Everette was really surprised and everyone had a lovely time.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Bland gave the newly wedded couple a wedding supper Saturday night. Fourteen guests were present.

One hundred and ninety-eight present at Sunday school Sunday morning at the Baptist church. Everyone is invited to all church services. Rev. T. W. Hearne, pastor.

Prayer meeting Wednesday night 7:30.

Preaching Sunday morning 11 o'clock.

Sunday school at 10.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Smyre News.

There were 205 in Sunday school at Smyre last Sunday, which was considered very good for such a rainy day. The attendance banner was carried by Mr. Holland's class of young men. The pastor brought helpful messages to large congregations at both the morning and evening services.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Whitesides spent Sunday in Kings Mountain with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitesides.

Miss Flossie McCann and Mr. Ray Putman, of Belmont, were guests Friday of Mrs. Paul Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling and

children, Marshall, Jr., and Jane Alice, spent Sunday in Charlotte with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ziem.

Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Swofford spent last Wednesday with relatives in Cleveland county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt, Misses Mary Robinson, Audrey Grizzard and Ruby Anderson spent Sunday in Southern Pines.

Several of the Smyre Sunday school teachers are attending the Standard Training School at the First Methodist church in Charlotte this week, as follows: Mrs. Ben Leonhardt, Misses Lucile Cox and Gertrude Joy.

Miss Macie Holland, of Rock Hill, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holland.

The Smyre community extends a cordial welcome to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holland and their family, who have recently moved into our community from Clover. Mr. Holland is a brother of Mr. N. W. Holland, who has lived at Smyre for the past twelve years.

#### PORTERDALE, GA.

##### Rev. Betts Returned By Conference After Successful Year.

Methodists of Porterdale are elated over the return for another conference year of their pastor, Rev. B. L. Betts. The North Georgia Conference adjourned last Sunday after the annual meeting, held in Atlanta.

Mr. Betts has made many warm friends since he was sent to Porterdale and the church there has prospered under his pastorate. The report for the Porterdale church was one of the outstanding ones of the conference and reflected much credit upon the community and the church membership.

Dr. Noah Thompson is the new presiding elder of the Oxford district. Dr. Elam F. Dempsey has been made editor and business manager for the Christian Advocate.

##### A Pantry Shower.

But the above isn't all. On Wednesday night of last week, "Aunt Becky" had the pleasure of attending a pantry shower given for the above minister, in the basement of his church. But if his pantry holds all those supplies, it's larger than mine!

This reminds me: A colored gent at a ball, approached a dusky damsel, with whom he wanted to dance; bowing very deferentially, he asked:

"Miss Eliza, is yoah program full?" "Ah, stop yo' kiddin', Sam, I ain't et a thing but one little cone o' ice cream!"

But that pantry shower! a big ham, sacks of sugar, coffee, flour, and everything in that line, canned fruits galore, and half gallon jars of such perfectly preserved and pickled fruits, that made one's mouth water.

If Rev. Betts wasn't "too full for

utterance," ten to one he soon was! He made a lovely talk, and his charming wife flashed smiles of appreciation unstintingly.

#### The Mills at Porterdale.

Osprey was curtailing drastically, but Porterdale and Welaunee were running full time.

Welaunee is the baby mill of the group, but some live, healthy baby.

J. T. Cook is the progressive superintendent of both Porterdale and Welaunee mills.

B. B. Snow, formerly at No. Two Bibb, at Macon, has been transferred to Welaunee, as overseer, and it was due to his enthusiastic co-operation, that Welaunee have us more subscriptions for the Bulletin than both the other mills together. Mr. Snow is a splendid young man who we hope to see go over the top in textiles.

Among the new readers added to our list at Welaunee are Messrs. Henry Berry, G. G. Pilgrim, James Vining, Bernard Moody, A. A. Sowell, J. C. Patterson, E. C. Canup, and Superintendent J. T. Cook.

Osprey and Porterdale have made few if any changes in overseers since our report of last year. There are a fine bunch of people at Porterdale, and no wonder Rev. Betts and wife were glad to return.

#### Welaunee Inn.

The big, commodious hotel, operated so successfully by Miss Dean, even through this strenuous year, is a most delightful stopping place, preferred by many travelers, to hotels in Covington, three miles away.

Imagine the delight of the writer, on returning to her room from work, to find a vase of lovely roses on the dresser, placed there by Miss Dean, herself! What a tonic for weariness and home sickness! Really, is there anything in all the world that has a sweeter or more soothing effect than these silent messengers of love—God's benediction and a foretaste of heaven's glory? We think not, and we thank Miss Dean for her lovely compliment.

#### Some Wonderful News.

Mr. P. O. Porter, agent, told us about it himself, and then we know why we didn't recognize him at first sight. Yes, sir! He's the proud father of a fine baby girl—after nine years of married life.

Contrary to the usual custom (or idea) Mr. Porter has grown younger instead of older since this addition to his responsibilities. All Porterdale rejoices with him, and so does the entire force of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and we extend every good wish for the dear little girl and her parents.

#### Social Service Activities.

The Girl Reserves raised during the year \$449.09 and spent \$307.24, leaving a balance of \$141.76 in treasury, in spite of curtailment!

The Woman's Club raised \$594.49

and spent \$448.81, leaving a balance for this bad year of \$145.68.

And this is typical of other clubs, etc.; they excel in everything at Porterdale.

#### SELMA, ALA.

##### Sunset Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been busy having a good time here, as you will see by my letter when it is finished.

##### Parties.

On Friday evening, November 7th, Misses Jessie and Ethel Bradford entertained a number of their friends with a party celebrating their sixteenth birthday. Many of the old games were played and enjoyed. It is useless to say that we always enjoy their hospitality. Among those attending were Misses Lillie Wyatt, Edna Shedd, Josephine Lewis, Alma Suttles, Luella McGough; Messrs. Eddie Warren, Eurich Davis, and others.

On Saturday evening, November 8th, little Horace Davis celebrated his seventh birthday with a party. Quite a number of his little friends enjoyed the evening with him, playing games. Delicious refreshments were served to such a large number of guests that I have no space to list them here.

Saturday evening, November 15th, Helen Cook celebrated her sixth birthday with a party. The little friends enjoyed thoroughly the games. Cake and ice cream were served to Geraldine Tennimon, Dorothy Nell Buxton, Juanita and Gynell Murray, Dorothy and Deloris Ham, Violet and Ted Lewis, and Lillian Prescott; Horace Davis, and Lee, Jr., and Vincio Thornhill.

##### Dinners.

The Ladies' Bible Class held their regular dinner on Saturday, November 8th, at noon in the rooms of the Lucky Girls' Club. A delicious turkey dinner was served to about forty ladies. During the dinner a splendid program consisting of stunts, readings and talks was given. Besides the regular members of the class several visitors were present, including Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Dunklin, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Mitchell, and Mrs. Beveridge.

The Lucky Girls' Club entertained with a chicken dinner Friday evening, November 14th. Those enjoying this dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Price, of Tuscaloosa; Misses Luella McGough, Alma Suttles, Josephine Lewis; Mrs. W. M. Cook; and Messrs. Fred Mott, Robert Julian, Eddie Warren and Eurich Davis.

##### Weiner Roast.

Saturday evening, November 8th, a weiner roast was enjoyed at Valley Creek Park by Misses Josephine Lewis, Luella McGough, Alma Suttles,

Ethel and Jessie Bradford, and Audrey Luker; Messrs. Fred Mott, Eurich Davis, Eddie Warren, Robert Julian, and Rudy Wyatt. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce were chaperones.

##### Class Visits.

The Gleaners Class, taught by Mrs. B. D. Hoffman, were guests of the Philathea Class of Church Street Methodist church, Selma, on November 9th. Misses Ethel and Jessie Bradford sang a duet with Miss Mary Stanford at the piano.

##### Mrs. E. H. Hobbs Resigns.

The members of the Ladies' Bible Class of Sunset Sunday school were made sad on Sunday, November 9th, when Mrs. E. H. Hobbs advised them that she would no longer teach the class. She has been with them about five years, and every member of the class had learned to love her because she had endeared herself to them.

##### Visiting Minister Preaches.

Rev. Philip Hamer preached here to a large congregation on Sunday evening, November 9th. He is a splendid preacher and a fine young man.

##### Personals.

Miss Arlee Patterson returned to her home in Montgomery on November 8th after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill. They carried her home.

Friends of Mrs. J. T. Murray will regret to learn that she is suffering from an infected hand and wish for her a speedy recovery.

Included on our sick list during the past two weeks were Mrs. B. L. Davis, Chas. Buxton, Jr., and James Franklin McTigue. All are improving.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thornton and son, Dewey, and Mrs. Annie Odum, Mrs. Lila Wilson and Mrs. Eddie Rutherford were visitors in Montgomery November 1st and 2nd.

Mr. Herman Ham and family and Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Nichols swapped houses. Mr. Nichols then swapped his house with Mr. Chas. Luker. Moving again!

Mr. and Mrs. B. Godwin and family spent Saturday night and Sunday, November 8th and 9th, with Mr. Godwin and family who live on the Montgomery Highway.

Mrs. Addie Rutherford spent Sunday, November 9th, with relatives at Felix.

Miss Masuri Buxton has returned from Birmingham, where she attended the Annual Assembly of the Church of the Nazarene on November 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Murray have moved into a house on Pettus street, Selma.

Mrs. G. C. Wright is visiting relatives in several places in Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Lagrone spent November 9th in Clarke county.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts and Miss Mary Stanford are attending Alabama Conference of the Methodist



Church in Mobile.

Mrs. Mollie Hendrix, of Montgomery, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jim Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Price, of Tuscaloosa, have returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee Thornhill.

Faye Boyce is confined to her home with mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Sego, of Alabama Mill, spent last Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mott.

Miss Sheckel, of Summerfield, spent last Sunday with Miss Estelle Trammel.

#### THE KID.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Dallas Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The churches, clubs, etc., are already planning to see that Santa doesn't pass any one up this time. Mr. Durham is very much interested in this.

One hundred and fifty reproductions of the world's famous artists will be on display at Rison school on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. A program in connection with the exhibit will be presented Monday night.

Dallas first team will play Merri-mack Thursday night of next week. It is expected to be a very interesting game.

The senior class of Rison school will present the play, "Face at the Window," Friday night.

"Happy" Koonce has been elected as assistant scoutmaster to Rison Scout troop. "Happy" is second hand in No. 3 weave room.

Friends of Raymond McGaha gave him a party Friday night. He has been home on a 12 days leave from the Navy.

Newt McGinnis is captain of the Dallas "Y" varsity basketball team and Laverne Ealy is captain of the Reserves.

Rev. A. L. Bates is attending the Baptist State Convention in Gadsden this week.

The Epworth League will have a sunrise prayer meeting Thanksgiving morning.

We welcome Rev. Z. R. Carpenter, our new Methodist pastor, and his family to our village.

Mr. C. B. Englebart has gone to a sanatorium in Texas for his health. We wish for him a speedy recovery.

#### LOOKING FORWARD.

#### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

##### Joanna News.

"Who goes with open hands to take  
The world into his keeping  
Must end and crush and bruise and break  
With bitterness and weeping,

And yet remain unsatisfied  
And envious and lonely.  
Who seeks possessions far and wide  
Finds disenchantment only;  
But whose gives himself with grace,  
And never dreams of payment  
Shall find his home in every place  
And never lack king's raiment."

#### Village News.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ott and son, Marvin, of Bath, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rochester, of Greenville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ed. Rowe.

Mr. G. A. Wilson, of Bath, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Mayfield, of Columbia, S. C., is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. J. G. Franklin.

Miss Viola Bowman and Mr. Carl Bowman, of Anderson, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Judson Whitmire.

Eddie Lee Price spent the week-end with his mother in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Martin, of Laurens, S. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Starnes Sunday.

Mrs. T. E. Smith, of Newberry, spent Thursday and Friday with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Craft.

Mrs. Leila Koon visited relatives in Newberry, S. C., last week.

Mr. Sam Dye spent the week-end in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Misses Sue Prater and Evangeline Dukes spent the week-end with Miss Elva Matherson, Newberry, S. C.

Mr. William Abrams, who has been at Fort Benning, Ga., for the past three years, returned Tuesday and is now with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Abrams.

Mrs. Harry Barrett left Tuesday night for her home in Athens, Ga. Mr. Barrett came for her.

Vernon Corley, little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Corley, has been ill with typhoid fever for the past two weeks. Friends will be glad to know that his condition is not considered serious.

Friends of James Addison will be sorry to know that he is ill at Joanna Inn.

Friends of Mrs. Mallie Brown and Miss Nannie Nelson will be glad to know that they have returned from the Newberry Hospital and are doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Saxon announce the birth of a son, Bruce Edwin, on Saturday, November 14th.

#### Death of Infant.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Evans have the sympathy of their friends in the death of their infant son on Saturday, November 14th.

#### Weddings.

On Saturday afternoon, November 7th, Miss Nettie Amick and Mr. Fred Harris were married by the Probate Judge, Newberry, S. C.

At 6 o'clock Sunday evening, November 16th, Miss Beatrice Rhodes and Mr. Harold E. Hunnicut were married at the Baptist parsonage in

Clinton, Rev. C. L. Marlow officiating.

These young people have the best wishes of their friends for their happiness.

#### Robert Craig is Taken by Death.

Mr. Robert Craig, aged 46, died at his home on Grove street about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Funeral services will be held at Lanford Station Baptist church Thursday morning, November 20th, at 11 o'clock.

He is survived by his father, Mr. Francis Craig; one brother, Mr. John Craig; two sisters, Misses Alice and Sarah Craig, all of Goldville.

The death angel has visited this home twice within the past nine weeks. It was only nine weeks ago that the mother of the home passed away.

To the family and relatives we extend our deepest sympathy and join with Him who said:

"It is not death to die,  
To leave this weary road,  
And midst the brotherhood on high  
To be at home with GOD."

#### CORDOVA, N. C.

##### Steel's Mills Items, by Fido.

The mills here are running full time five and one-half days per week. We have the finest set of officials found anywhere. They are as follows: Messrs. John W. Porter, president; J. C. Montjoy, superintendent; E. B. Pittman, overseer carding; W. T. Conn, overseer spinning; J. M. Bolt, overseer weaving; K. B. Collins, overseer cloth room; F. M. Morris, master mechanic. These officials co-operate with each other, and all the employees love them.

We have two fine churches, the Baptist, Rev. T. W. Hearne, pastor, and the Methodist, Rev. Leon Russell, pastor.

Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Workers Council of Baptist church meets second Sunday night in each month.

We have a Girls' Club, "Busy Bees." There are 60 members. The club meets every Tuesday night.

The Busy Bees will soon be ready to present "The Path Across the Hill," a comedy drama.

Miss Ethel Conn delightfully entertained friends Friday night with a candy making. Several kinds of candy were made, and hot chocolate, cakes, and apples served.

Mrs. S. W. Clewis, of Camden, S. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Leslie Haddox is our new second hand of weave room. He and his mother and brother moved in from Opp, Ala., a few weeks ago.

Aunt Becky, if this first news is put in print I'll write more. We would be very glad for you to come down and visit us. You've lots of friends here.

FIDO.

## Nobody's Business

By Gus McGee

### BACK YONDER—WHEN BOYS WERE BOYS

When I was lingering along between 8 and 10 years of age, I always managed to have more accidents and ailments than any other boy in our community. I never knew what it was during the summer months to have less than 2 stone-bruises on my heels and at least 5 or 6 toe-nails stubbed off.

Ordinarily when my mother wanted me to go fetch a bucket of water, or tote in an armful of stove-wood, or go slop the hogs, my misery was indeed intense, and when I moved, I groaned and grumbled, and was all bent over and was walking one one side of my left foot while limping on the other foot. Work was very, very painful to me, crippled up like I was.

But let somebody say something about going a-fishing or rabbit hunting, and immediately stone-bruises and sore toes and other infirmities were forgot. I possibly showed very little speed until we got in sight of the creek with our fishing pole, and then I'd light out at a mile-a-minute gait, and would out-run all 5 of our boys. When we "jumped" a rabbit, I didn't have time to think of anything except over-taking that rabbit, which I usually did.

I was especially fine at having boils in the wrong place. We could have sold all of our chairs and the benches in the dining room one summer, and I never would have missed them. I had to stand up so long on account of "risings." I finally got where I never cared to sit down. Another favorite place for "cow-bunkles"—that's what they called 'em then—was under the arm or on the back of a guy's neck. I usually kept one in each place.

Green apples and green plums also kept me hurting in certain parts of my anatomy. I generally kept one arm broke all through the fruit season—from climbing trees to get muscadines. It wouldn't hurt me much to fall 40 or 50 feet, but the things werrent good unless they were at least 95 to 100 feet up in the air. I usually did my falling from such heights.

From June through August, I was spotted all over from being stung by wasps and yellow-jackets. My legs were always badly skinned up to my knees. We were so tough back then, we didn't go to bed for such little diseases as measles, mumps, whooping cough, malaria fever and cramp colic. It took something like typhoid fever or pneumonia to bring any of us down. My Uncle Pete, died with gallop-ping consumption, but he never knew that he had it till he got to the grave yard.

### EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

#### Entwistle Mills No. 2

More of ou work has started up and more of our people have work. This makes us think that better times are near.

Mrs. Beckie Hill and children have returned

## FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAWE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

"I might—but—yes, I'll do anything I can for Mr. Arlington," as he saw the man's agonized look of appeal.

So not waiting for supper, the four went out and boarded a car, which, after going many crooks and curves, dropped them in the mill town near the "Company Store," from which they walked, indifferent to the fact that a cold north wind accompanied by a chilling drizzle, had set in as if for the night. Tom and Jimmie silently led the way, the doctor and Jack as silently following, each busy with a multitude of thoughts and wild conjectures. Ever and anon, Jack would shiver violently, but not from the cold. The brilliant electric lights, defying wind, rain and darkness, twinkled brightly; and when in the distance Jack saw a huge automobile standing before one of the best residences he knew intuitively that he was nearing the place of his loved one.

Just as he surmised, Tom and Jimmie paused in the shadow of a great evergreen tree, and:

"Here's the place," spoke Tom cautiously. "Now if you will all remain here quietly, I will go around the back way and try and see mama." Weak, nervous and apprehensive, Jack leaned against the tree for support.

"Go! and for God's sake come back as quickly as you can," he whispered, hoarsely.

In silent sympathy Jimmie crouched on a projecting root, and occasionally spoke encouragingly and hopefully to the suffering man. Presently Tom returned, walking rapidly:

"I just thought I'd come and tell you that I heard—heard a—something squalling like forty in there!" Jack sprang forward excitedly and caught the boy by his shoulders.

"And my wife—how is she?" eagerly, and tremulously.

"I didn't see any one, sir, but I heard the murmur of cheerful voices and am sure she is all right."

"Tom, please go back and find out something!" pleaded Jack.

"Yes, my boy, do," added the doctor. "And have your mother send that doctor out to us soon as possible, so we can hear from him how everything is," and Tom again disappeared around the house.

It was perhaps twenty minutes—a lifetime, it seemed to Jack, ere Tom returned with a happy smile on his face, eagerly and cautiously whispering:

"It's a boy! And she is O. K. mama said." Jack bared his head and looked up through the dark clouds and with faith in a beautiful future, he reverently exclaimed:

"My God! I thank Thee! I praise and bless Thy Holy name, for all thy many rich and undeserved mercies. Henceforth, my life shall be an expression of love and gratitude to Thee. Father, accept me!"



"Amen!" spoke the doctor brokenly, as he grasped Jack's hand. Tom continued:

"Mama already knew about you, Mr. Arlington, and said your wife had declared several times that she felt you were near—though of course she doesn't know it. And that before going to sleep your wife was not too much exhausted to be deeply interested in the baby, and she kissed it murmuring: 'My precious little one! Don't we wish daddy knew, then she kissed your picture, and fell asleep with it on the pillow by her cheek. The tears were now rolling down Jack's face and it was with difficulty that they kept him from rushing into the house.

Dr. Ross came out and was introduced all around. His opinion of the patient was gratifying, and he said if she rested well till morning, the nurse should break the news of Jack's arrival, and let him into the room.

She had cried out for "Jack" more than once that evening, and had confessed her identity to the doctor and Mrs. Bruner, feeling that death was near and she must not die unforgiving and unloving.

"I was going to assume the responsibility of sending you a telegram, soon as I reached my office," said Dr. Ross to Jack. "How glad I am that it is not necessary, and that the dear little woman's troubles are over. I'm sure you can see her early in the morning, Mr. Arlington, without fear of the excitement having a bad effect. Joy seldom kills."

Jack went meekly to the hotel, like one in a dream, but Doctor Brown found it necessary to give him an opiate ere he closed his eyes in sleep.

Next morning poor Jack knelt by his wife's bed, and laid his head on her pillow, pleading in broken tones for pardon, ere he so much as touched her hand.

"Darling, I can never forgive myself," he cried. "But I plead for my life—I cannot live without you."

"Oh, Jack! my precious boy, I alone was to blame—I have known it a long time—but would not confess it. I was haunted by what you said—but—I have reformed, indeed I have, dear,—and we will both together have charge of baby. May God help us to bring our little man up in the way he should go," and a slender white hand tried feebly to raise the bowed head.

Tenderly Jack gathered the frail figure in his arms and rained tears and loving kisses on the sweet pale face, far more beautiful than it had been before chastened by sorrow.

Then Jack wanted to see "the boy" and the nurse brought the little bundle of ribbons and lace from the next room and laid him in his father's arms. Jack was too full for words, but the rapt expression on his face was far more eloquent, and he was never so happy as at the moment.

Doctor Brown was waiting impatiently in the parlor, but thinking they had forgotten him, he ascended the stairs, clearing his throat and coughing, to announce his coming.

home after a visit of several weeks at the home of her sister in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Charlie Cockman is improving after being sick for a week or ten days.

Mrs. A. B. Brannon and Mrs. C. J. Waldrip spent Thursday in Wadesboro.

Mr. Horace Moore and Miss Virginia Hill were married at Bennettsville, S. C., Saturday afternoon. Virginia is one of our girls and has many friends. Mr. Moore is from Hannah Pickett Mills. We wish for this young couple much happiness.

Miss Ola Mae Taylor has recovered from a recent illness.

Mr. Leak Short has accepted a position with the "Jimmy Market" at Rockingham.

Mr. Loyd Brigman and Bride are staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pressley.

The children of our school presented a real interesting program November 11th. The mothers were invited, and the program was enjoyed very much.

We have a wonderful school, good teachers; three churches, a nice clean village, and some as good people as any Southern mill village. But now I must hush before "Overseer" of the Pacolet Mills may think I have taken up his style of writing.

Good wishes to the editors.

BROADCAST.

#### HILLSBORO, N. C.

##### Belle-Vue Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Back again! And with me comes more news of our good old town and mill down here. Our mill seems to be progressing more as time goes on. The mill is now going at the rate of four days and nights a week. Considering the general business depression, we think that rather well, who knows? Anything is possible (so they say) and this may be a case in which there is probability along with the possibility. We hope so, at any rate.

Well, Aunt Becky, our County Fair went off with a bang. On Friday and Friday night, the crowds were tremendous and although it was not so good on Saturday because of rain, it was great on the day and night preceding it. The exhibits were fine and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. The fair was put on by the school children of Orange County and they certainly deserve credit for the exhibits, especially. There were some very large turkeys which seemed very contented, but I suppose the contentedness will vanish on Thanksgiving. For the turkeys, I mean.

Happy Thanksgiving!

A. B. BROWN, JR.

#### CLINTON, S. C.

##### Lydia Mill Sunshine Club

The Sunshine Club met at the home of Mrs. Azile McClendon on Church street, Monday evening, November 10th. The meeting was opened by singing a song; after which Mr. Bolt Bobo read a few verses of Scripture. Then the secretary read the minutes and called the roll, with fourteen members answering and \$1.90 collection. A good number of visits and trays were reported given out by members present.

It was decided that notices would be type-

"Can he come in darling?" asked Jack, still holding the baby.

"Of course he can," smiled Teo, brightly. "My dear old doctor." And the nurse opened the door and the good man walked in cheerfully:

"Bless my life! if you haven't played a trick on us—you sly puss!" stooping to kiss her cheek. "My! my! I have never been so surprised nor so pleased. All things work together for good—didn't I always say so? And say, now Jack, aren't you happier than you could have been under any other circumstances? Come, 'fess up. Haven't 'these light afflictions' worked out for you a greater happiness?" and he took the baby from Jack going to the window to look at him.

"Light afflictions indeed," smiled Jack, bending over Theo. "But darling, I am so happy that I can't realize just now, how much I suffered." The nurse and doctor were busy with the baby and did not notice that two white arms were twined around Jack's neck, and the affectionate words he had pleaded for in his note and longed for months to hear, were whispered in his ear:

"My own, precious, darling boy!"

But why prolong the story? Tom, instead of being reproved, was looked upon as a kind of hero and benefactor, and in spite of his earnest protests, a thousand dollars were placed in the bank for him. Mrs. Bruner and the girls received numerous and magnificent presents among them being a grand piano.

On the last day of December, Jack and Theo returned to New York, in company with Jimmie, and none of their society friends ever knew but what they had just come back from their foreign tour! Doctor Brown had long since returned and was the first to welcome them home, where the servants had been notified to have everything in readiness.

The following June the Rev. Harris and Lilly Bruner were happily married. Mr. Stanford had continued to call occasionally upon Hazel, but one day, with her dark eyes blazing with indignation, she quietly pointed him to the door and requested that he never call again.

Theo did not fail to let Mrs. Evans know that she and Jack were again happy, and Jack laughed heartily over the characteristic letter which she wrote, which began with "I told you so!"

Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bruner and Theo correspond regularly, DuBoise joined the U. S. Army. Jimmie is still with "Mr. Jack," and Doctor Brown is never happier than when in the Christian home of the Arlingtons and playing with the boy.

THE END

written and sent to each member of the club a week before every meeting, notifying them about the meeting and their monthly dues. Two new members were added to the club, Mr. Bolt Bobo and Mr. John Morgan. The meeting was dismissed with prayer.

#### Village News

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Von Hollen and family of Greenville, and Mrs. W. M. Mason of Jonesville, spent Sunday, November 9th, with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Von Hollen.

Miss Nellie McClendon recently spent the week-end in Laurens, S. C., with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dockins of Clinton, were the week-end guests of M. and Mrs. C. Culbertson.

Mrs. John McFarland and little Charles Ray, of Shelby, N. C., recently spent the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Daniel and children of Ware Shoals, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox, Sunday, November 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crane and little Hugh, spent Sunday in Cross Hill, with Mrs. M. J. Cole.

Mrs. G. A. Bratcos and little son, spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. B. D. Cox.

#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

##### News Items From Judson Mills.

One of the best entertainments ever given in the Judson Community Building was presented Monday night by the Loom Fixers' Orchestra. This was the first program given by the orchestra which has only been organized for about three weeks, and judging by the applause and comments of the one favored with an invitation to the entertainment, their first appearance was a decided success. The personnel of the orchestra is as follows: W. R. Hughes, president and bass violin; B. B. Brown, manager and mandolin; E. D. Price, director and piano accordion; W. T. Owings, guitar; Roy Taylor, guitar; Dwight Moody, mandolin; S. T. Waldon, guitar; R. L. Rollins, soloist; W. T. Harvey, blackface. The program was interspersed with short talks by D. C. Jones, general superintendent; H. J. Haynesworth, Jr., manager, and Brown Mahon, assistant treasurer. Mr. S. J. Adams, overseer of weaving, made a short talk also.

Judson feels proud of this orchestra and its next appearance will be looked forward to eagerly by all.

About 50 employees of the cloth room enjoyed a party at the Community Building last Tuesday night. Games and contests were entered into by all present and every one is looking forward to another party real soon. Of course refreshments were served.

The Overseers' Club had an oyster supper at their last regular meeting.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Haynie, a little girl, Jean Marie, Nov. 11.

A surprise birthday dinner was given Mrs. Mamie Gosnell Sunday by her children. Mrs. Gosnell went to church and when she arrived home a bountiful dinner and about 30 guests greeted her.

We have had several deaths in our community lately and we sympathize with each family in their sorrow.

Christmas is just around the corner and already the churches are planning their Christmas programs and children are beginning to count the days till old Santa comes.

B. Mc.